The Outlook

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The Unmuzzled Count

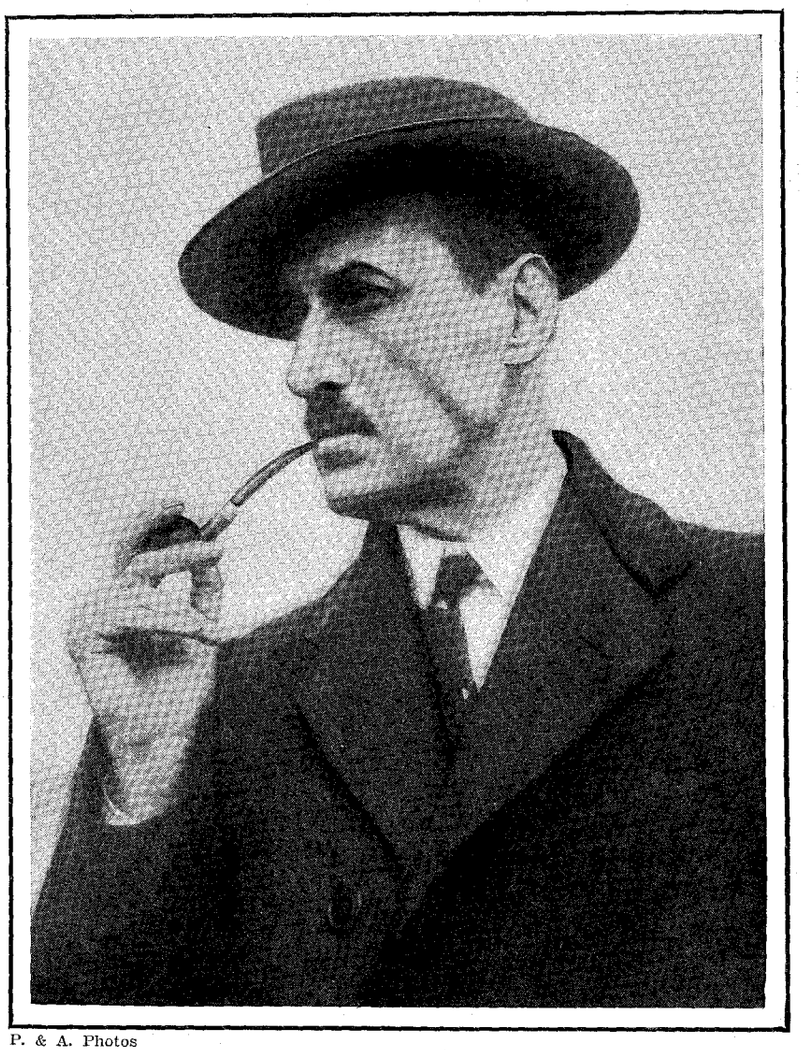
THE muzzling of Count Karolyi by the State Department at Washington, if it can fairly be called muzzling, was unfortunate. But the good fortune in connection with it is that it now stands out so clearly as a mistake that the danger of its becoming a precedent for the future is eliminated. No other foreigner is likely to have his importance magnified by even the appearance of an official gag. The State Department very naturally does not make public admission of mistakes of this kind, but there can be very little doubt that it recognizes the fact.

Karolyi, former President of Hungary and bitter opponent of the present Horthy administration, really had nothing of any importance to say when he came to the United States. But the fact that Washington appeared to have imposed silence upon him created the belief in the public mind that, if he could speak, he would reveal something sensational. Great numbers of people were on tiptoe to hear what he would say if ever he should break silence.

The Count went to Canada and spoke. What he said was broadcast to the people of the United States through the newspapers and otherwise. Millions heard him as the result of his silence, which was supposed to be enforced. Only hundreds would have heard him if he had felt himself free to speak when he first came to the United States. The official action intended to restrain him had the effect of giving him an audience.

The audience, however, was not greatly impressed. Karolyi said nothing that amounted to much—merely that the Horthy Government is a bad government, that it is reactionary, that those who support it still look forward to *"der Tag,"* that Hungary under Horthy is likely to start another European war, and that financiers of the United States ought not to lend money to a Horthy-dominated Hungary.

Those who had waited so eagerly for the Count to speak discovered a feeling of disgust—with themselves at having expected so much, with the Count for having said so little, with the State Department for thinking it worth while to muzzle a man who had so little to say. It was hardly thought worth while to inquire whether muzzling could be justified when it apparently was so unnecessary.



P. & A. Photos

Count Karolyi—but not his muzzle

Was It Really a Muzzle?

THE justification for the thing, however, is worth inquiring into—and it is hard to find. Karolyi says he was muzzled at the behest of the Horthy Government. If that is true, the State Department was duped, for the State Department sincerely believes that former Secretary Hughes took the action which was taken on his own initiative, on his own conviction that it ought to be done, and that neither the Horthy Government nor any other government in Europe had anything to do with it.

Yet there is widespread misunderstanding of what Secretary Hughes actually did. He did not command Karolyi to keep his lips sealed. It was perhaps never contemplated that Karolyi would do so. He was simply pledged not to engage in political activity.

Up to the time that Countess Karolyi became ill, as she did soon after she came alone to the United States, the Count, who was at the time in England, had never sought admission to the United States. If he had asked for a visé, it probably would have been refused. Regardless of whether he meant to do it or not, Karolyi had become ensnarled in political rows in the countries he had

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visited, notably in Italy. Without being a Bolshevik or a Communist, he appeared to be always in the clutches of persons of that political persuasion. His presence in the United States would not have appealed to the State Department as desirable.

When Countess Karolyi became ill, however, Secretary Hughes cabled the American Embassy in London to offer him a visé on condition that he refrain from political activity while in the United States. Karolyi gave the pledge required and came to the United States to be with his sick wife.

Did Karolyi Really Keep His Pledge?

DURING the time he was here Karolyi lived up to the letter of his pledge. There is room for grave question as to whether he observed its spirit. What was doubtless expected of him was that he would make no reference to the condition under which he was permitted to come to the United States. Instead, he lost no opportunity to say that he could not say anything. It was doubtless expected that he would make such statements as, naturally, a distinguished foreigner would be expected to make. Instead, he refused to make any statement except the statement that he could make no statement. Certainly he was expected to refrain from any action that would cause trouble to this Government. That was the whole spirit of the condition made by Secretary Hughes and the pledge given by Karolyi. But the course he adopted could not have been more effective in making trouble if it had been designed solely for that purpose.

It is very probable, however, that Karolyi never really intended to make trouble for the United States Government. The same thing happened to him here that had happened elsewhere. He fell into the hands of trouble-makers, who, apparently, used him for their purposes.

Karolyi is not a strong, bad man. He is a good, weak man. The things he wanted to do for Hungary were things that should have been done. But his efforts ended, without his meaning them thus to end, by his turning the country over to radicals. The natural reaction turned it again into the hands of reactionaries. Thus came Horthy, whom Karolyi regards as a breeder of war.

Everything considered, the Karolyi case appears to be one of those human tangles in which everybody means to do right and everything turns out wrong. Except this—that as a Nation we have been warned against the use of the muzzle as an implement of statecraft.

Jehad

BESIDES offending all Christians connected with the Eastern Church, the Angora régime in Turkey has, by abolishing the Caliphate, wrought masses of Moslems up to a high pitch of indignation. Sheikh Said, the Kurdish leader, has announced that he has been "commissioned by Allah to restore the Caliphate, which the Angora Government drove out of Turkey," and has thus made a declaration of a holy war or Jehad.

Turanian both by race and language, the Kurds inhabit an extremely mountainous country. Numbering in all about three and a third millions, they are sharply split into a number of hostile tribes ruled by chieftains, called *aghas* and *begs*, who are in turn subservient to *sheikhs*, whose authority is spiritual and who claim descent from the Prophet Mohammed.

In the region of Sheikh Said's headquarters the people are very fanatical. Counting their leader as a saint, they have been able to overcome their internal feuds and have rallied in his favor.

It is reported that the Turks have defeated the Kurds in one encounter.

In Persian Kurdistan a similar movement, headed by Sheikh Ghazali, has broken out.

These are outbursts of fanaticism which extends in various forms throughout the whole Near East. Lord Balfour's experience in arousing the frenzied riot of a mob as he passed through the French part of Syria after dedicating a Jewish university in Palestine is but another indication of the sort of religious and racial hatred which is always smoldering there. What the Wahabis have been doing in Arabia is still another example. It is fortunate for us that we have not these problems to manage as well as our own. If we had, is it likely that we should manage them better than the English or the French?

Hindenburg's Candidacy

NO prophecy is more futile than that which may be discredited before it is heard or read. After this issue goes to press, but before the date of its publication, the German election will have been held and a decision will have been reached as to who will be President of the German Reich. The contest, which has continued since the voting on March 29, which resulted in no choice, has been between Dr. Marx, former Chancellor and one of the wisest of the German leaders, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who typifies the old military régime under the Kaiser.

Hindenburg's election was not expected by those best acquainted with conditions in Germany. His candidacy has been accepted by those who are wholly out of sympathy with the Republic and with such effort as has been made to meet Germany's obligations to France and other countries. It is therefore the symbol of that which brought ruin to Germany and made her a pariah among nations. As such, it can hardly be acceptable to the great majority of Germans who are in favor of the Republic.

Nevertheless there have been certain aspects of Hindenburg's candidacy which are not commonly recognized outside of Germany. In the first place, Hindenburg, unlike Ludendorff, has been very generally respected throughout Germany as a gentleman as well as a soldier. The sentimental side of the Germans, which is naturally strong, has always responded to Hindenburg, as the wooden image of him into which contributors to Germany's war funds drove nails during the war attested. He himself has been a symbol of Germany, a sort of twentieth-century Siegfried. Many undoubtedly have been planning to vote for him, not because they approve of those who are supporting him, but because he is Hindenburg. On the other hand, sentiment has likewise brought out the opposition. A great many of the soldiers who followed him in war time are now disgusted with the military life and want nothing more of it or of its symbols. Besides, Hindenburg stands for Prussian domination, and Prussia just now is not popular among the other German states.

The very appearance of Hindenburg during this campaign has rearoused, as nothing for many months has done, the suspicion in other countries of Germany's sincerity and good will. The very fact that the German Junkers could succeed in displacing Jarres, the former candidate of the Nationalists and Monarchists, and

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The Germans desire

(The Merry Wives of Windsor, Act IV, Scene 3)

Knott in the Dallas News

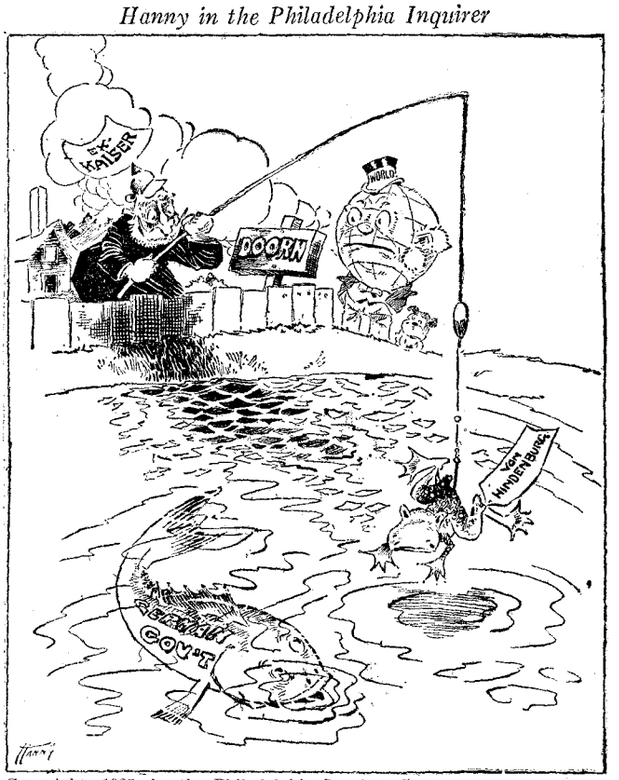
Germany has a "third party"

Keith Temple in the New Orleans Times-Picayune

"Monsieur, you have ze imagination!"

From Mrs. Evon G. Till, Hammond, La.

Hanny in the Philadelphia Inquirer



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Nothing like trying

From Charles A. Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pease in the Newark Evening News

"Yah—I see!"

From Miss C. C. Dechert, East Orange, N. J.

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substitute this military figure is not a good sign.

The German Presidency is not a powerful office. It is something like the Presidency in France, except that it has the added function of symbolizing the unity of a federated nation, and it includes the very considerable power of dissolving the legislative branch. The importance of the election rests not so much in the power of the official who is chosen and the policy which he will pursue as in the sign that it gives of the temper of the German people.

The French Situation

THE political complication in France resulted, as foreshadowed in our account last week, in the resignation of Herriot as Premier. Four days later his successor had not positively been chosen. The situation at that date (April 14) was that the veteran Briand, who has seven times in the past been Premier, would serve only if the Socialists would agree to be represented in his Ministry and thus to accept a fair degree of responsibility for the governmental programme adopted by that Ministry.

But on the same day it appeared that the Socialists would not accept this condition and Briand was expected at once to inform President Doumergue of his declination.

There are two Socialist groups in the Chamber of Deputies. One of these accepts instructions from the political Socialist Party. This group, called the Unified Socialists, has, under party orders, continuously refused to let its Deputies go into any Cabinet except one controlled by Socialists. This was one of Herriot's difficulties, and one reason also why Painlevé was unwilling to take office. Briand was desirous of having two or three Socialists in his Cabinet in order that their party might not feel free to attack him in the Chamber while refusing to aid in any reasonable solution of France's problems.

The immediate and chief cause of Herriot's fall was the financial situation. He had denounced inflation of the currency and at the same time pointed out that the Government must issue more currency in order to pay its bills. The plan of imposing a levy on capital, disguised as something else, did not meet national approval. Inflation was actually going on. A strong financial plan was called for, and none was offered.

To this main issue were added as causes of dissatisfaction the recognition of the Russian Soviets, the clemency accorded Caillaux, the high cost of living, the recent discord with the Vatican, and the anger of university students all over France at the removal by the Minister of Instruction for political reasons of a Professor of International Law in the University of Paris.

These and other causes of attack may be capable of readjustment under a wise Minister. The financial question is the most difficult. France seems to be somewhat in the position of a town the proper expenses of which have exceeded its income but whose taxpayers vehemently oppose any increase in taxes. Such a situation, whether for a town or a nation, is quite capable of solution if it can be disentangled from political partisanship.

A Canadian Experiment

THE province of Ontario, after nine years of an act forbidding the public sale of any drink containing more than two and a half per cent of proof spirits (except native wines sold direct by the makers to householders), has now passed and will put into effect at once a law allowing the manufacture and sale, under certain conditions, of beer containing four and a half per cent of proof spirits. This is regarded as the result of dissatisfaction with the lack of enforcement of the former Temperance Act. That law had thrice been upheld by popular referendum since it was passed in 1916, but by reduced majorities (400,000 in 1919, 167,000 in 1921, 34,000 in 1924). It did not prevent manufacture for export; illicit sale of hard liquor continued, and the liberty of medical prescriptions was badly abused.

Under the new law it is hoped that the fairly strong beer allowed will lessen the demand for "hard liquor." Beer may not be sold over a bar anywhere, but may be served in hotels, clubs, and restaurants and sold by grocers in the case. Bootleggers may be sent to jail for a first offense. Brewers must give bonds, and bottles must be stamped with the quantity of alcohol. The beer is expected to be palatable and refreshing, but, it is alleged, not actually intoxicating. In fact, it will be somewhat more alcoholic than American lager as it was.

Remembering the history of our "Raines Law hotels," it will be interesting to watch whether this permissive law in Ontario will lessen or increase the amount of illicit sales of liquor. The whole purport of this beer law is to wean drinkers away from stronger beverages. Will it?

The Tire and the Islands

THIS summer there will be about three-quarters as many automobile tires in use (including spares) as there are people in the country. Those tires are pretty well distributed. A common proportion is four or five tires for every family. There is scarcely a reader of these lines, therefore, who is not interested in the price of tires.

And the price of a tire is a considerable item in many a family's expenses.

Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, one of the foremost manufacturers of tires in the United States, is looking, according to a newspaper report, for a further increase in rubber prices, and that means, of course, higher prices for rubber tires.

For this increase in the cost of the upkeep of their automobiles Americans, if they are so disposed, can thank Great Britain. About three years ago the British Parliament, at the instance of the British Colonial Office, enacted a law to keep down rubber production in the British possessions in order to keep up the price. By this law an export tax is levied in such a way as to increase in amount with the increase in exportation. As a consequence the price of rubber has been advancing. When it started, it was about fifteen to eighteen cents a pound, but it has risen to forty-two cents or more. Mr. Firestone estimates that American car-owners may pay anywhere from one hundred to three or four hundred million dollars to the British rubber industry because of these abnormal prices.

Of course, this American money is very welcome to Great Britain, for it will help to pay the British debt to America. If American car-owners, and that means a very large proportion of the plain American people, like to pay Britain's debt in this way, they are welcome to do so; but they really do not have to do it indefinitely if they do not wish. There is an obvious way out. In the Philippine Islands there are both land and labor for the cultivation of rubber under the best of conditions. It is said, by those who know, that rubber can be grown more cheaply in the Philippines, in spite of the fact that the wages there are much

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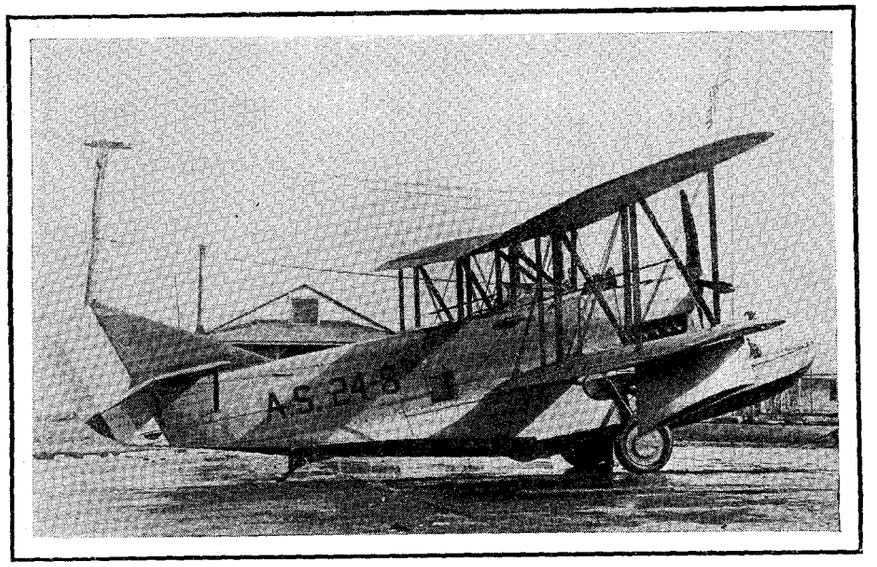

P. & A. Photos

One of the planes the Navy will furnish MacMillan for his coming Arctic flight

higher than in the rest of the Far East, than it can be in either Java or the Malay States. The Philippine Islands could supply all America's needs for rubber. No one, however, is going to put any capital into rubber plantations in the Philippines as long as conditions are as unsettled as they are to-day. The *cacique,* or boss, now has full sway in the islands, and will continue to have as long as the American people are as indifferent to the Philippines as they have been for the past twelve years. Of course, at any time the American people can force Congress to put the Philippine house in order by giving the Governor-General, rather than the Filipino boss, independence. If the American people will do this, the ordinary Filipino, who now lives under the terrorism of the politicians, will thank them.

But if they prefer to remain indifferent, the American people can go on paying high prices for their tires.

How California is Dealing with the Narcotic Evil

LYING as she does at the door of the Orient, California is brought into very intimate contact with the narcotic evil as it prevails in the Far East. To deal with this evil, which worms its way by devious paths through the rest of the United States, two bills have come before the California State Legislature within the last few weeks.

A bill recently passed by the Senate and the Assembly is aimed at the trafficker in narcotics. It is nothing if not drastic. It vests the courts of California with power to impose severe jail and prison sentences on all persons dealing in illicit narcotics—even those found guilty for the first time. In other words, the easy way of escape through the payment of a fine is practically abolished. A minimum of six months' imprisonment is imposed, with the maximum of ten years'. The bill, moreover, goes still further than this; formerly, it was necessary to catch the drug trafficker red-handed; under the new act it is only necessary to prove possession, and, this proved, it is possible to send even a first offender caught in possession of narcotics to jail for six years.

Another bill, which passed the Assembly by an overwhelming vote, is aimed to abolish the many opium dens which at present flourish in San Francisco and elsewhere up and down the coast. Under this measure all buildings where opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin, or any other narcotic is unlawfully sold, may be declared a public nuisance and closed as such by abatement proceedings.

Drastic punishment is effective just in proportion to the thoroughness of law enforcement. When the criminal discovers that his hope of escape is very small, he begins to think twice before committing a crime, but as long as there is a "sporting chance" or more than a "sporting chance" that he may escape detection criminals will be found willing to take the risk, no matter what the penalty. What the United States needs, much more than the making of new laws, is the enforcement of such laws as are already made. The new narcotic laws of California are, of course, to be welcomed. They represent a step forward that might with profit be widely followed, but the great desideratum in regard to them is faithfulness and thoroughness of enforcement.

"No Man's Land"

THE assignment of two "amphibian" planes by the Navy Department for use by the MacMillan expedition of this summer has put the enterprise on a practical and hopeful basis. It is said that the vast unexplored region stretching south from the North Pole toward Bering Strait and sometimes called "No Man's Land" is ten million square miles in extent. What it may have of interest to our knowledge of Arctic topography, climate, and possibly ice-bound islands is what Lieutenant-Commander MacMillan and his party will try to discover. It is quite within the probabilities that a few weeks of airplane search may do what years of old-time polar exploration could not accomplish.

The expedition will start from a point in New England about the middle of June. It will go by ship to Greenland, will examine at Godthaab relics of ancient Norse adventure, will proceed by ship to Etah, and may fix its ship base a hundred miles or more north of Etah and its air base on Axel Heiberg Land, perhaps two hundred miles still farther north. This would bring it to within four hundred miles from the Pole—a mere bagatelle for such aircraft, and also within easy flying distance of all parts of the unexplored area.

How modern this expedition is in its methods and equipment is shown by the fact that Lieutenant-Commander McDonald, in charge of the radio work, is quoted as saying: "We expect to make radio history. It is altogether probable that people at the equator will hear folk-songs this summer sung by Eskimos far beyond the Arctic Circle."

The Shade of Jefferson's Party

TWO efforts to annex Thomas Jefferson as a partisan in a Democratic row failed on the birthday of the founder of the party, April 13. One of these "harmony" dinners was to be a McAdoo rally in Kansas City. It failed because the followers of E. T. Meredith, former McAdoo stalwart, refused to participate. The other "harmony" gathering was to be a partisan rally in Washington for somebody, but it lay on the lap of the gods whether that somebody was to be

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McAdoo or Smith. The lap became a pair of clamped knees; neither band of partisans could disentangle the opportunity; Josephus Daniels of the McAdooites and Franklin Roosevelt of the Smithites, together with William Jennings Bryan of endless ites and isms, declined to attend; and the Daniels echo in the voice of Edward Britton declared the dinner a flivver. There was no dinner; there was no "harmony;" there was no advantage for McAdoo or for Smith; there was nothing but the old discord and glitter of knives, the old hatred of Klan and "Caseys" and of things thereunto appertaining.

It is just as well for the country and much better for the Democratic Party that there was no Jefferson Day dinner in Washington. It would be better for the Democratic Party to go forever without meetings than to have, in the name of "harmony," miniature recrudescences of Madison Square Garden.

There is no hope for the Democratic Party until the venom has oozed out of its factions—and that may be only when the party itself is dead. It may be, on the other hand, that there will come a realization before another election that Democracy is not William G. McAdoo or Alfred E. Smith, that it is not even demagogy, that it is, after all, Democracy. If that realization comes, meetings will be worth while for the party and for the Nation. For the country's good, the realization ought to come.

Democracy ought to function again as a party. Republicanism, as a party, has rarely been at so low an ebb as now. There is need for an honest and united Democracy; there is no need for demagogy and faction.

The President's Powers in Question

"HIRING and firing" ordinarily go together; the two functions usually are exercised in any organization by the same person. It follows somewhat naturally, therefore, that the right of the President to discharge Government employees should be questioned, his right to select a member of his own Cabinet having been recently denied by the Senate.

A member of the Senate, Pepper, of Pennsylvania, appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States—appeared for the Senate in the capacity of "a friend of the Court"—and argued against the right of the President to discharge a postmaster. The President was represented by Solicitor-General Beck.

The case is that of Frank S. Meyers, formerly postmaster at Portland, Oregon. He was removed, not by President Coolidge, but by President Wilson, who did not notify the Senate of his action. At the end of the four-year period, when his term would have expired, Meyers sued for recovery of salary.

The contention of the Government is, of course, that the President had the clear right to remove his appointee. Senator Pepper, appearing for the Senate, contended that the President has the right to remove only officials provided for by the Constitution, not those provided for by act of Congress. Congress in providing for postmasters, he said, authorized the President to appoint and remove them "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The exercise of the power of removal, he admitted, is an executive act but must be exercised only in accordance with the terms of the creating act. Constructively, this would mean that, if Congress should create an office and make no provision for removal of an incumbent, there would be no possible means by which the President could be rid of him.

And perhaps that is the very point most deeply involved in this lawsuit. This former postmaster, seeking to collect some part of a salary, is not of great consequence. But it is of great consequence whether an official can remain in office while defying the orders of his superiors and the policies of the Government.

The decision of this case will probably have an important bearing on the somewhat vexed situation of the Government with regard to Comptroller-General McCarl, who appears to be in the position of recognizing no superior.

The Supreme Court doubtless has a hard question to solve. If it finds in favor of the deposed postmaster, the recognized powers of the President will be greatly curtailed and those of Congress much augmented.

It should be remembered that, whereas the powers of Congress under the Constitution are delegated powers, those of the President are not. The words of the Constitution concerning Congress are, "All legislative Powers *herein granted* [the italics are ours] shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." Concerning the President, the words of the Constitution are, "The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States." The executive power is not qualified as the legislative power is. Can a Congress of delegated powers control the unqualified executive acts of the President? That in substance is the question the Supreme Court has to decide.

Economy and Consternation

ECONOMY, or the effort at it, goes forward in Washington. President Coolidge is making it, consistently, the key of the arch of his Administration. All of the old efforts at attaining it are pressed with increased vigor and several new ones have been begun.

For the first time in the history of the Government, frequent periodic accountings of outgo are required of expending departments, bureaus, and boards. Constant scrutiny is maintained to determine where the number of employees in any office can be reduced without injury to the service. And just now the first effort is making to ascertain if an entire organization can be dispensed with. If that effort is extended to many organizations, it is likely to bring consternation to official Washington as well as economy to the country.

The organization the extermination of which is now under consideration is the Employees' Compensation Commission. It is not a large organization. Its annual expenditures amount only to about $150,000, but, as practically all of this money goes to pay salaries, a considerable number of employees are directly interested.

The President desires to know whether or not the work done by this Commission cannot be as well done by the Department of Labor, the Pension Bureau, or some other agency. The Chairman of the Personnel Classification Board has been directed to find out and to report the fact to the President.

Overdoing Reclamation

SENATOR MCNARY, of Oregon, has announced that he will propose the establishment by Congress of a revolving fund of half a billion dollars to finance a super-reclamation enterprise. Everything is to be reclaimed. The swamps of the South and of the Lakes region are to be drained. Water is to be turned on the arid lands of the intermountain regions and of the Pacific slope. Stumps

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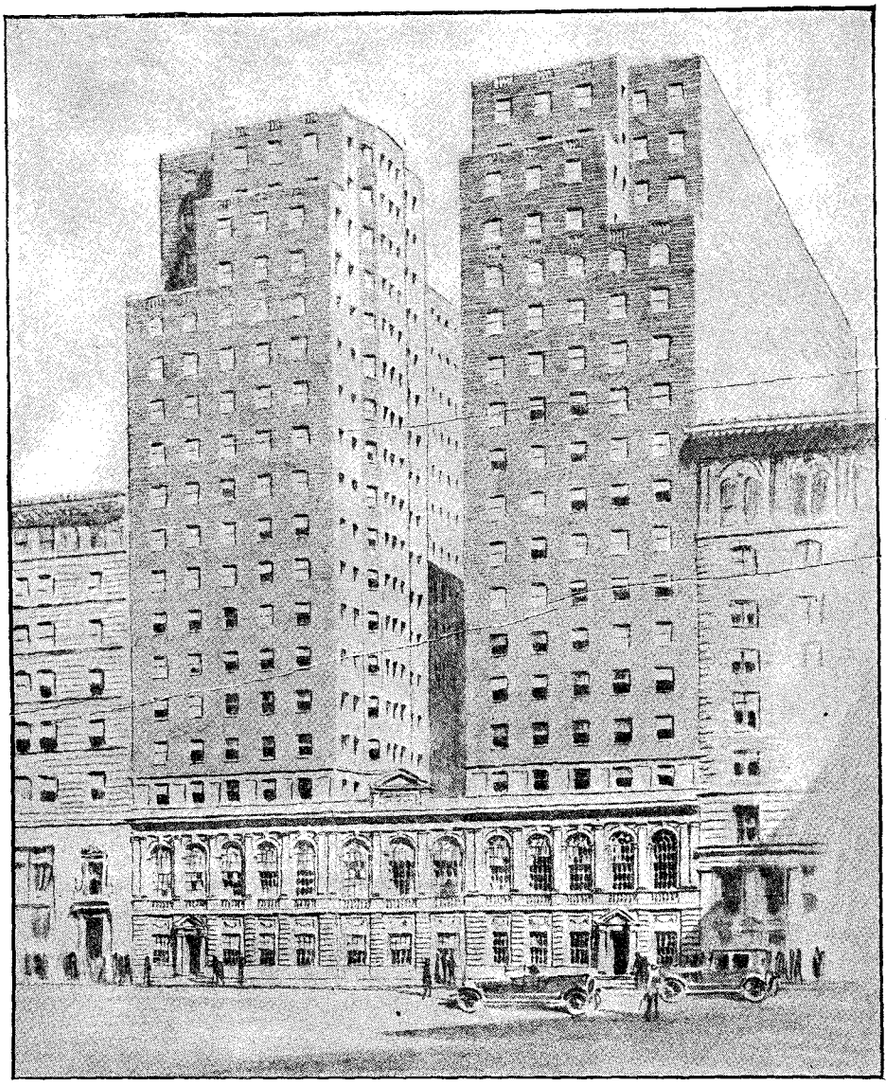

From a drawing by Schell Lewis B. W. Morris, architect

A club-house for business and professional women

are to be pulled from the cut-over lands from Lakes to Gulf. Certain lands in the Mississippi Valley are to be flooded to provide subsoil irrigation. The worn-out soils of New England are to be restored. The floods of rivers are to be controlled. All this is to be immediately financed by the revolving fund provided by Congress, but ultimately from the proceeds of bonds issued against the reclaimed lands.

This is by far the most ambitious reclamation programme ever proposed in the United States. It comes at a time when, apparently, we have too much rather than too little land in cultivated farms. It does not appear to be an economic necessity. If it ever will be desirable to have all lands in farms, that time is not now. Many swamps doubtless are worth more as swamps than they could ever be as fields. Much of the cut-over lands would be better reforested than plowed. If Senator McNary would work out an arrangement by which grazing lands in the Western National Forests could be exchanged for cut-over lands this side the Mississippi, he would accomplish more for the country. On much of the land now in the Forest Reserves there are no trees and there is no possibility of growing trees. Much of the cut-over lands, which could never be made into anything better than poor farms, would grow trees naturally if given the chance.

Senator McNary's programme needs revision. At least, "reclamation" needs redefining. It is not necessarily reclamation to make a field out of what has been a forest or a swamp.

Shall They Have More of the Same?

Is the question of a tariff with rates higher than those of the present Fordney-McCumber Law to be made an issue in the Congressional campaign of next year? Some effort will be made to have it become an issue, but there are indications that these will not succeed.

The National Cotton Manufacturers Association, at its recent meeting in Washington, clearly indicated the desire for higher rates on cotton manufactures. That is the indication of a demand for a higher tariff issue. The best indication that the issue will not be raised, at least by the Republican Party, is contained in the fact that President Coolidge addressed the Cotton Manufacturers Association, discussed the tariff at length, but said nothing which gave comfort to the manufacturers in their desire for higher rates. The President defended the general tariff principle of the American Government and the particular tariff policy of the Republican Party, but he did not indicate that higher rates would be desirable.

Despite the protection afforded in the present law—or, as the Democrats would say, because of it—many cotton manufacturers have not prospered during the past few years. Some of them have passed their dividends. A few have failed. The cause and the cure lie, perhaps, elsewhere than in the tariff.

For a Thousand Women

A THOUSAND business and professional women are now engaged in selling stock the proceeds of which are to be used in building a nineteen-story club and living house in New York City. These volunteer workers are members of the American Woman's Association, which already has a club-house of its own on Madison Avenue with over 3,600 members, and each of those members has bought at least one share in the new undertaking. Miss Robinson Smith, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and many other women of influence and note are leading the campaign.

Even the thousand bedrooms to be supplied by the new club, which is to stand on Twenty-third Street west of Seventh Avenue, will not begin to supply the needs of the professional and business women who need just this kind of united home and club. After it succeeds, as it assuredly will, it will soon, we predict, be followed by a second and a third.

As an effort to solve the living problem of the independent New York woman, the American Woman's Association undertaking is significant. The last Census showed 700,000 women wage-earners in New York. There must easily be a million now. A great proportion of

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course live at home, for this figure includes the thousands of factory and office workers earning too little to afford even a separate hall bedroom. But of the million at least 50,000 are estimated as eligible for A. W. A. membership. The living quarters of the club-house will accommodate one-fiftieth of that number; the charter membership will be closed at 5,000, or one-tenth.

But, small as the project may seem when it is placed over against the wage-earning woman population of the city, it bulks very large indeed when put beside the problem of the individual. It is by far the largest single undertaking of its kind—indeed, it is the only one of its kind, for it is not a hotel nor, on the other hand, supervised lodgings for the working-girl. It is really co-operative, in the best sense of the word, made possible by the joint buying power of self-supporting women and conducted on a large scale as they would conduct their own homes on a smaller scale. Women high in their professions have seen in the future American Woman's Association building a club home of great possibilities. The membership list already contains the names of musicians, writers, and actresses, who are as eager for the opening of the new club-house, with its outdoor garden court, dining-room, lounges, and swimming-pool, as any lonely hall-bedroom art student from the Middle West.

The undertaking, now well under way, will be an enduring tribute to the enterprise and good judgment of New York's business and professional women.

Axioms for Polluters

THE steady increase in our population, and the awakening of the public conscience to the menace of untreated sewage and industrial wastes, will inevitably make the pollution of our waters one of the outstanding questions of the next few years. Indeed, it has already become a question of pressing importance to millions of our citizens.

As the discussion of this question develops there will be certain general principles established. The fight will be to translate these principles from political theories into practical facts. The negligence of generations, the selfish interests of thousands of citizens, and the political influence of powerful organizations will all be thrown into the fight to delay the cleansing of our waters. Into the fight, therefore, must be thrown on the other side all the forces of science and education. The polluters must not only be beaten, they must be convinced that in being beaten their own best interests have been served.

We believe that the principles behind this fight can be defined in the following words:

The Nation has an inalienable right to clean waters.

Disposition of the waste of industry is a proper charge against industry, and against industry alone.

No corporations and no communities have any more right to pollute the waters with their waste than have citizens to dump refuse on their neighbors' property.

We are a very long way from attaining to the establishment of such principles. When we have written them into law and established them in fact, we may have some claim to be called a civilized nation.

Getting Back to Forestry

The Main Duty of the Forest Service

A NATIONAL FOREST is a crop. A National Park is a combination of playground, school, and museum. The purpose of a National Forest is economic. The purpose of a National Park is recreative. The function of a National Forest is primarily to supply man with certain things. The function of a National Park is to invigorate the body and mind of man himself.

It is true that incidentally the National Forest affords to many thousands an opportunity for recreation. It is also true that in the National Parks there are sources of water, for example, which as it flows out serves human needs. Essentially, however, the National Forests and the National Parks are different in purpose and function, and they should be correspondingly different in administration. The care of the Forests has therefore been wisely intrusted to one bureau, and the care of the Parks to another. The manager of a factory is not likely to be the right man to direct a museum, and the director of a museum is not likely to be especially competent to manage a factory. There is therefore sound reason in keeping separate the National Forest Service and the National Park Service.

The points of view of the two bureaus are so different that it is not surprising that each regards the other as in some sense a rival. When, for example, the same region might serve either as a forest for raising a crop or as a park for the delectation of the mind and soul of man, it is not easy to reconcile the one Service to the economic waste of keeping the resources there undeveloped or the other Service to the devastation that would be wrought by the hand of the exploiter.

Experience teaches that when economic pressure opposes demand for the beautiful the danger of error is greater from the economic than from the æsthetic side. In power and influence the National Park Service is one of the minor bureaus in the Government, while the Forest Service is unsurpassed and probably unequaled by any. Powerful interests like those of organized lumbermen, stockmen, and water-power users can work in partnership with the Forest Service, but they have no reason to support the true policy of the National Park Service and not infrequently have occasion to oppose it and try to break it down.

There are many Americans who do not realize the essential difference between the Forest Service and the Park Service. It is important that the distinction between these two services should be kept clear in law and in practice. And to this end it is important that the distinction be kept clear between them in the public mind.

The main business, therefore, of the Forest Service is to preserve and develop and regulate the use of the resources within the territory under its control. These Forests were not set aside as playgrounds. They were set aside because, to use the words of the Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, addressed to the Chief of the Forest Service when it was first established twenty years ago, "the continued prosperity of the agricultural, lumbering, mining, and live-stock interests is directly dependent upon a permanent and accessible supply of water, wood, and forage, as well as upon the present and future use of these resources under businesslike regulations enforced with promptness, effectiveness, and common sense." In a pamphlet

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written by Herbert A. Smith, Assistant Forester, and issued by the Forest Service, it is declared that these principles "have never been changed;" and that "to the extent that they have been faithfully carried out, the Forest Service has been successful." That pamphlet concludes with emphasis on the fact that as a unit in the Department of Agriculture the Forest Service has applied "the methods and spirit of agricultural science (of which forestry is a part)." And another pamphlet issued by the Service and written by the same hand re-emphasizes this by stating at the start: "The chief forest work of the Government is in charge of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is because the science of forestry is essentially a branch of agriculture, for it has to do with the growing of successive crops of timber from the soil."

For the Forest Service to become a director or determiner of a National policy of recreation is to go outside of its function. It is true that millions of people use the Forests for recreative purposes, and it is right that they should do so, so far as they do not interfere with the true function of the National Forest in the raising of timber crops and the preservation of the resources within the limits of the Forests. But it is not the business of the Forest Service to decide recreation policies, and it should not encroach upon the function of those whose chief concern is to provide and preserve regions that are exclusively for the building up of the mind and body of people. There is, for example, a plan authorized by Congress for the establishment of National Parks in the Southern Appalachians. Concerning a part of that territory in Tennessee the Chief Forester of the Federal Government was requested to drop all action in acquiring the property of a lumber company in that region as long as the present Congress had before it the establishment of a National Park in that area. (We take these facts from a report by a joint legislative committee of the Tennessee General Assembly.) In this request the Chief Forester failed to concur. The Tennessee legislative committee, believing that if the Forest Service ever acquired that property it would never become a part of the National Park, recommended that it be held by the State. The Forest Service has great interests backing its efforts. Lumbermen find it is cheaper, naturally, to purchase timber from the untaxed National Forests than from private timber-lands subject to taxation, and they much prefer to see forest lands go into the hands of the Forest Service, with which they can deal, rather than into the hands of the National Park Service, with which they cannot deal.

It is not necessary to hold a brief for either Service in order to warn the public to be on guard against the encroachment of either upon the other. So far as we know, the danger that the National Park Service should encroach upon the National Forest Service has never been very acute; but that those whose interests, like the interests of the Forest Service, are primarily economic are perilous to our National Parks and to the development of a National Park system has been again and again demonstrated. What happened at the Hetch Hetchy Valley has been prevented in other instances only by the greatest effort.

Within its true function the Forest Service has all that it needs for the employment of its whole time and ability. It has a task of preserving forests under the artificial condition which civilization has introduced to the destruction of the forests' natural protectors. It has a task of preventing and of fighting forest fires, to which it should bring the same kind of ingenuity that has set men to fishing from airplanes. It has a task of reforestation, which it is at present inadequately performing, as is evidenced by the fact that for the enormous acreage under its administration it is growing no more trees in its nurseries than either Pennsylvania or New York. Since it must take care of those who seek the Forests for recreation, let it advocate a policy of charging for such use at least as much as the National Parks charge, and let it require licenses for campers at rates which will make a proper distinction in favor of the residents of States in which the National Forests are placed. It has a task concerning the proper regulation of the flocks and herds that graze within the National Forests—a task that may require the adoption of a self-denying ordinance on its own part in favor of private ownership of some of these grazing lands. It has a task relative to the sale of timber, which it is performing, on the whole, most satisfactorily to the interests to which it sells the timber but not altogether satisfactorily to the States in which private timber-lands are held or to the owners of such timber-lands. And it has, above all, a task of making its policy clear to the public. That task is not fulfilled by declaring that documents and records exist at Washington to which any citizen can have access on request. It is not fulfilled by satisfying the profession of forestry, upon which it depends for its trained men and to which it contributes some of its best employees. It will be fulfilled only as it gives year by year that same kind of clear accounting which the stockholders of a company have a right to demand from its managers.

A Remarkable Family

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

WE hear a good deal nowadays in private conversation, as well as in the newspapers and periodicals, of the degeneracy of American life. According to some pessimistic prophets, we are rapidly becoming a nation of morons and illiterates. Possibly these black prophecies may do some good, unpleasant as they are. But I prefer to leave the duty of saving the country from an intellectual and moral smash-up to the "elegant Jeremiahs" of the "Nation" and the "New Republic"—if I may be permitted to employ the term applied by the London "Daily Telegraph" fifty years ago to Matthew Arnold when he was deploring the collapse of English civilization. I prefer to cheer myself with the manifestations of sound American family life when they now and then come to my attention. Since Revolutionary days there have been notable instances of American families which have exercised a distinguished influence on the course of affairs for several generations; the Adams family, for example, or the Roosevelts—Isaac, Nicholas, Robert, and the three Theodores. But history is so largely concerned with politics that the public is apt to become familiar only with men or families of political prominence. There are, however, other

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families who have played a part in education or the Church who ought to be remembered in forming any just estimate of American life, and yet are overlooked by the readers of biography.

The other day a privately printed book about one such family, not intended for general circulation, fell into my hands more or less accidentally. It is an account of the Potter family and is written by a member of that family, my friend, Frank Hunter Potter, who has in times past been a valued contributor to The Outlook and whose activities for social welfare, in spite of almost insurmountable physical obstacles, has been the admiration of his friends.

This family had a Revolutionary ancestry, but its first distinguished member was Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, who was a son-in-law of Eliphalet Nott. Dr. Nott, one of the first Presidents of Union College, has a place in the scheme of American collegiate education like that of Mark Hopkins, of Williams. He had a genius for the management of college boys. "One night," says Frank Potter, "he heard a noise in his chicken-house. He went quietly out and found two students, one standing outside the house and one inside. The outside one ran away when he saw the Doctor, but without being able to warn his friend inside, and the Doctor took his place. Just then the young man inside wrung the neck of a chicken and handed it down to his supposed friend, saying, 'Here's old Prexy,' that being the name of the rooster. He wrung the neck of another, and handed it down, saying, 'Here's Mrs. Prexy,' that being the name of the respectable hen who was the victim. Grandfather thought this was enough, and saying, 'Here's Prexy Nott,' which was quite true, stepped behind the door. The young man ran away and the Doctor returned to the house with the chickens.

"Of course he had recognized both young men perfectly, and they were in fear and trembling as to what was going to happen to them. Their anxiety was not diminished when they were both invited to dine with the President a few days later. He received them with perfect courtesy but with no allusion to the events of the chicken-house. After they had sat down to the table two roast chickens were brought in, and Dr. Nott, turning to one of them, and pointing with his carving-knife, said, 'Will you have a piece of old Prexy or Mrs. Prexy?' This was all these boys ever heard of the incident, but it was enough."

Alonzo Potter not only became the son-in-law of this fine old veteran, who lived to be ninety-three, but was also associated with him as Vice-President of Union, and later, having declined the bishoprics of New England and Western New York, was elected Bishop of Pennsylvania and made a deep impression on that State. His brother Horatio, like himself a graduate of Union, became Bishop of New York.

Bishop Alonzo Potter had ten children, nine sons and a daughter, all of whom made their mark on society. The eldest son, Clarkson N. Potter, was an honored member of the bar of New York City, was for several terms a member of Congress, was at one time President of the American Bar Association, and was one of the leaders, with Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland, of the Democratic Party. He left one remarkable record as a lawyer. He appeared before the Supreme Court on a certain occasion for some English holders of United States bonds. His clients were so gratified with his management of the case, although he lost it, that they wished to pay him a larger fee than had been agreed upon. When he declined, they presented his wife with a beautiful diamond necklace. To decline a fee spontaneously offered by a client is not, I believe, characteristic of members of the modern bar; nor are many defeated clients so pleased with their lawyers as to increase their fees.

The second son, Howard Potter, became a banker, being a partner of the well-known firm of Brown Brothers & Co., and at the time of his death represented that old and honorable firm in London. He was a trustee of Union College, of the Children's Aid Society, and one of the founders of the Metropolitan Art Museum, and when a young man had a diplomatic experience as attaché of the American Legation at Berlin.

The third son was General Robert B. Potter, who had a distinguished record in the Civil War, in which he was dangerously wounded in action. He conducted himself so gallantly that he was personally commended by Secretary of War Stanton. His brother, whose book is the basis of this article, says that, "like many other brave men, he was profoundly religious." He was a pioneer in that policy of taking workingmen into the confidence of the management when labor troubles threaten which is now so widely advocated in American industry. After the Civil War he became receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and his brother relates this incident of his administration: "I remember that on one occasion, when the men on his road had struck, he said to them, 'The stockholders are making no money out of this road, I'm making no money, you are the only people who are making anything; I don't see what sense there is in your stopping work.' The strikers, who had not thought of that, saw a great light and went back to their jobs."

The fourth son, Edward Tuckerman Potter, was an architect, and so was the eighth son, William Appleton Potter. Both of them achieved distinction in their profession, the elder as a builder of churches and the younger as supervising architect of the United States Treasury and as the designer, not only of churches, but of many notable collegiate buildings.

The seventh son, James Neilson Potter, served with honor throughout the Civil War and held the commission of colonel in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Infantry when the conflict ended. He died in Europe after a terrible operation, and the surgeon who attended him said after his death, "He was the bravest man I ever knew."

The sixth son, Eliphalet Nott Potter, in his young manhood made a voyage around the world in a sailing vessel for his health, like Richard Henry Dana. After his graduation at Union College he became an Episcopal clergyman at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, serving at the same time as a professor in Lehigh University. At thirty-four years of age he was elected President of Union College, and from this post went to the Presidency of Hobart College.

I have left until the last the fifth son, who was perhaps the most distinguished of all—Bishop Henry Codman Potter. As rector of Grace Church in New York City and as Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the State of New York he was one of the most influential men of his time, not only in the Church, but in all political and social forward movements. He was known not only at home but abroad for his leadership. The New York "Times" in an obituary article called him "the first citizen of New York." He was nevertheless a very human person. It may cheer some anxious parents to know that there were some difficulties about his boyhood. "From all accounts," says his brother Frank, "he

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must have been a good deal of a 'pickle.' . . . One day when my father was working in his study the door flew open and a tearful lady burst in. 'Oh! Bishop Potter, your son is dancing on the ridge-pole of the house, and my sister, who is bedridden across the street, is in hysterics because she is afraid he is going to fall. Won't you please go up and stop him?' It was your Uncle Henry who was indulging in this pleasant pastime."

As a boy the future Bishop of New York developed a habit of swearing, and was sent into the country with a tutor whose duty it was to increase his love for Latin and decrease his attachment to profanity. In both respects the tutor was successful, and when Henry was nineteen years old he chose to go to the Virginia Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, where Phillips Brooks was one of his fellow-students. He became rector of Grace Church when he was only thirty-three years of age, and proved to be not only an effective preacher but a great administrator. In the perplexities and vexations of such an administrative office as he held he was sustained by the saving grace of humor. I quote once more from his brother:

> This humorous quality revealed itself in various ways, in repartee, in letters, in speeches. I suppose most of you have heard of his telegram to an anxious hostess. On his arrival at her house he found a magnificent toilet service laid out on his dressing-table, silver-backed brushes, etc., which he put away to make room for his own things. After he left, his hostess was told by her maid of the disappearance of her silverware, and she telegraphed after him to know if he had not packed it up by mistake. His reply, "Poor but honest. Look in the washstand drawer," got out and became historic.

Only the other day I heard at St. Paul's School a new story about him. It seems that some lay reader had been complaining to the Bishop that he and his fellows were nowhere recognized in the Prayer-Book. There were references to bishops, priests, and deacons but never an allusion to lay readers. "Why of course there is," said your uncle. "Don't you remember that verse in the Benedicite, 'O all ye green things upon the earth, bless ye the Lord'?"

Here I must stop, although the record written by Frank Potter, the ninth son in this remarkable group, for the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of President Eliphalet Nott and Bishop Alonzo Potter contains many more biographical incidents that might well be quoted. I can only add that if all American families of ten children were like the children of Bishop Alonzo Potter there might not be so much need, as there seems to be at present, for the scientific discussion of birth control.

Vive la Pologne, Monsieur!

Correspondence from ELBERT F. BALDWIN

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

"*VIVE la Pologne, monsieur!*" So cried a young Frenchman years ago as the Czar of all the Russias was entering Paris in state. The young man had pushed his way close enough to the monarch's carriage to be heard by him.

The Russian Emperor had been oppressing his Polish subjects. He had been acting, not in the spirit of *vive*, but of *meure la Pologne*. The Frenchman, Charles Floquet, a generous-hearted idealist, loved all humanity, and correspondingly despised the persecutor of any part of it.

But Russia was not Poland's only persecutor. There was Germany also. Why, in German Poland little children hardly dared say their prayers in Polish, so drastic was the Teutonization!

Certain prejudices still exist. "What a bother, the Poles! No sooner are we rid of the bother of talking about opium than we have this other bother on our hands." So said an English journalist to me the other day. "Bumptious, excitable folk, grasping and grabbing all they can get, and no good at team-work either. I'm sick and tired of them, just as I'm of opium talk." Well, Count Skrzynski, the Polish Foreign Minister, had been pretty categorical that day at the League Council.

A year ago I went to Warsaw. I too was prejudiced and thought Paderewski likely the one exception to a "bumptious and excitable" average. Yet the Poles I saw were not like such an average.

Also, contrary to the expectation of many, they have shown themselves capable of team-work. They have impressively proved their capacity for government. Not only do they themselves stand in general against extremes, whether Boche or Bolshevist, they have established an educational, economic, financial, social, and political record outdistancing those of some older-established governments.

The Versailles Treaty, not only delivered Poland from her oppressors, but gave her direct access to the sea at the mouth of that Polish artery, the Vistula. To do this a "corridor" was established right across Germany, dividing East from West Prussia—a risky procedure this, as I ventured to prophesy at the time. It might have been better, in the long run, some thought, to have made the most of the less important port of Memel, on the Lithuanian border. This corridor and the slicing off of some of Silesia are far greater humiliations to Germany than are the losses of Alsace and Lorraine, Eupen and Malmédy, on her eastern frontier.

Revenge is coming, assert the Germans, feeling surer of it with every day's growth in strength and population; at the present rate, Germany's population bids fair ere long to double that of France. No, Germany will not always submit to her present position of subordination. And Germany's revenge is much more likely to occur on her eastern than on her western border.

Poland faces revenge on both of her frontiers. The Russians have a bone to pick with her too, and this because the Russo-Polish boundary includes in Poland great tracts inhabited largely by Russians. Despite sundry activities there and in Vilna open to criticism, Poland is really the rampart of European civilization against the Bolshevik.

Security

SHOULD Germany, justly defeated in war, and the Soviets start a new conflagration, Poland and Czechoslovakia, if security can be given them, ought not to suffer any more than should France and Belgium.

Indeed, no peace in Europe is possible

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without such comprehensive security against attack. Economic relief to Europe has now come, it is true, through the Dawes Plan. But that solves the problem of German reparations only. It does not deal with German political plans for the future. Unless security from aggression be established, the Powers will have provided nothing deep or durable.

What means are needed to establish this security? Three may be mentioned:

(1) One is German disarmament. The Versailles Treaty provided for it. But Germany's treaty reduction of armament is not yet fully a fact. There is no security for France and Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia, until German arms are limited, because, apparently, the Germans are the only people wanting a war and making menacing preparations for it. The armament of such a people ought to be limited, if possible, even had they not been defeated in the recent war.

(2) Another and much-discussed means to insure security is a general guaranty agreement providing for all possible compulsory arbitration of disputes, for security through mutual assistance against aggression, and then for armament reduction. The Protocol or draft of such a plan was signed here five months ago by the delegates of all the nations represented at the League of Nations' Assembly. The discussions revealed the League's central position in the lives of many peoples, especially of such a threatened nation as Poland. But the discussions at the League Council, just adjourned, show that the plan needs much revision if it is to appeal favorably to the Parliaments of all countries.

(3) There is then recourse to what I heard Mr. Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, call "special arrangements to meet special needs, . . . arrangements purely defensive, . . . knitting together the nations most immediately concerned . . . by means of treaties, framed with the sole object of maintaining an unbroken peace." Mr. Chamberlain spoke with conviction, for only recently has England tardily realized that, after all, due to aviation, submarines, coast-bombing stations, and long-distance cannon, her military frontier is no longer the Channel, but the Rhine and the Scheldt.

The realization marked a historic turning-point in English foreign policy. Thus, more swiftly and sternly than in 1914, any violation of Belgian soil will provoke immediate British action.

Britain has always been jealous of her liberty. Left to herself, she would prefer Lord Salisbury's "splendid isolation" policy to any alliance. But if there be no other immediate way of saving the results of the war and of assuring peace to Europe, Britain is disposed to conquer her traditional repugnance to alliances.

Germany and the League

THE alliance proposed recently was that of England, France, and Belgium. To them it is now proposed to add Italy and Germany. Why Germany?

First, because last September the German Cabinet declared itself in principle in favor of a request to be admitted to membership in the League of Nations, but only after receiving assurances from the Powers represented on the League Council of a sure place there to her; also an approval of her active participation in the administration of mandated territories; and, finally, her exemption from the obligations of Article 16 of the League Covenant. This last demand was doubtless actuated by hatred of Poland and coquetry with Russia. Germany did not propose to allow her territory to be used by the Powers for sending aid to Poland in case of need.

The replies from the Powers were favorable towards obtaining the coveted place on the Council, though that, they said, was for the Assembly to decide. Germany's right to be represented on the Mandates Commission would be implied by her admission to the League, but this admission would equally exclude her from any privilege to her profit, such as would be that of an exemption from obligations incumbent on the other member states.

In December nevertheless the German Government stated that it was "possible for Germany to join the League." But it persisted in asking for an exceptional position in relation to Article 16. If that article's provisions led to hostilities, Germany would, her Government affirmed, because of "unilateral disarmament," be "incapable of protecting her territory against military invasion." "Should conflicts arise," the Government added, "Germany ought to be at liberty to determine how far she will take an active part in them."

Mr. Chamberlain read the Council's reply. "Military measures," it said, "undertaken by the League, in pursuance of the Covenant, must vary with the military situation of the member in question," and "it would be for Germany herself to say to what extent she could comply" with the Council's recommendations. But in economic measures no member state may "decide separately whether it shall take part" or not in any collective enterprise.

Does not any demand seem presumptuous by a Power which has not yet satisfied the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty?

Germany and Her Neighbors

IF this be Germany's attitude towards the League, her attitude towards possible partners in a special agreement (will she deem this too a mere "scrap of paper"?) is found in an offer now coming from her to regard her western frontier as definitely fixed, and this time, she says, voluntarily and not under constraint, as at Paris. As to the eastern frontier, she will submit any question to arbitration. This plan may seem ingenious (it certainly is ingenuous) because a clever compromise between the old-fashioned alliance, where all the parties are on one side, and the new policy of a general collaboration. It is really a bridge between security and treaty revision.

Treaty revision. For six years this has been the aim of German efforts. They have failed regarding Germany's western frontier. All the more reason, then, in the German mind why they should not fail as to the eastern. As to this, some English critics are pro-German. No German, asserted a pacifist London paper the other day, has ever admitted that Germany's eastern frontier could remain unmodified. Why not modify, then? it asked. The League (Article 19) may re-examine inapplicable treaties and international conditions menacing peace. The German-Polish and the Russian-Polish borders are menaces to peace. Sooner or later they will be changed. For how many nations who have sworn (Article 10) to "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League" will live up to their bargain? Better honestly to say so *before*, as America did, than after. Better change the Polish frontiers soon and amiably than later violently. So reason the Germans with some logic.

Germany's potential partners are now inclined to make her entrance into the League, no matter how much she hopes to gain through Article 19, a preliminary condition to entering into any pact with her.

As to the Versailles Treaty Germany signed, they recognized not a part but the whole, and there is no legal difference between the value of her engagements for her western and eastern boundaries.

Bound by her special treaty with Poland, France condemns the German proposal. It is not worth the guaranties she already has.

There is a counsel of perfection, however—an ultimate pact uniting the five Powers with Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Geneva.

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As They Ride

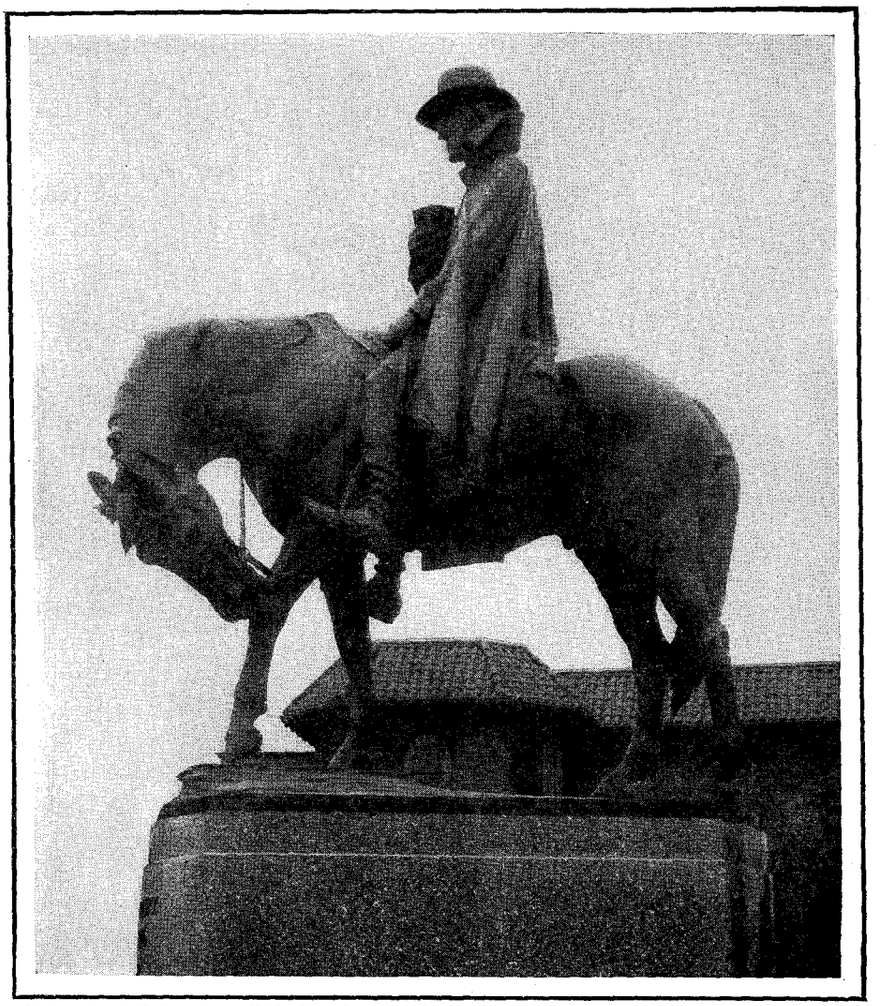
Staff Correspondence from Washington

THE fifteenth horseman has come to Washington.

This is subject to correction. He may be the sixteenth, and one of the others is a woman. But the fact of a new horseman is clear—one of the clearest things among the beauties of Washington.

I saw the horseman plodding, at sunset, where thronged streets converge, and on him and on his horse was the weariness of long roads so difficult that love of gain would drive no man to the end of them. Zeal of the spirit had sustained this man where strength of the flesh would fail. And for him the end of the road was not yet—nor ever, until it should lead him and all men to the safe portal of the Father's house of many mansions.

You may see him when you will. He will stand there while the centuries flee into the past, his reins dangling loose, the mire of forest roads on his wrinkled boots, his old saddle-bags puffed with the scant effects of the wilderness wayfarer. Always he will hold his Book to his breast, a finger between the pages. And always his poor, tired old horse will bite at a pestering fly on his left knee.



(C) Harris & Ewing, from Wide World

Bishop Asbury

FOR this is a man more enduring than men, "the prophet of the long road" whose work never ends. It is Augustus Lukeman's statue of Francis Asbury, the pioneer preacher of Methodism, the circuit rider idealized, the bishop whose see was the forest and whose charges were the little settlements wide sundered in it.

Here is one of the few equestrian statues in Washington—and I believe in the world—that seem to live. It stands in one of the finest sections of the capital, where Harvard Street cuts across the confluence of Sixteenth Street, Columbia Road, and Mount Pleasant Street. From his triangle there Francis Asbury preaches endlessly, and more eloquently than ever he preached from the pulpit of a log church in the wilderness.

Dead these hundred years and more, he proclaims the gospel of love to all who pass that way with eyes that see. One could wish to be rid of the suspicion that, stanch Wesleyan as he was, he still proclaims sectarianism too. It seems probable that he does. The location of the statue indicates it.

At that mingling of many streets other denominations have built monuments in the form of edifices. The new All Souls Church of the Unitarians stands there-away, the finest of its kind in America. And hard by Asbury stands the National memorial of the Baptists, the new Immanuel Church. If there is sectarianism in stone and bronze, I believe that the patient figure on the back of a tired horse is a more eloquent advocate than the towering spires.

Yet there is unity too in Asbury's posthumous sectarian plea. Methodists of the Churches North and South, Methodists of the Church Protestant, Methodists of the Church African—all of these contributed of the money that bought the statue. It is one of the few enterprises in seventy years in which all branches of American Methodism have co-operated. But somehow those of us who are not Methodists wish that we might have been admitted to this communion.

All of that, however, is apart from what I meant to write. I want to speak of this simply as an equestrian statue among the many equestrian statues in Washington. A great deal has been written about those statues by persons who know much of sculpture and nothing of horses. Probably it is not amiss that something be written by one who knows a little of horses and nothing of sculpture.

OF the fifteen equestrian statues in Washington that I can count—I may be overlooking some—this one of Asbury is the only one not a military figure. And, with a single exception, this horse is probably the only bronze horse in Washington which is quite all a horse should be—a natural and appropriate horse for the purpose served. The exception is that of Joan of Arc in Meridian Park, and the Joan statue does not belong peculiarly to Washington. It was borrowed from France, being a replica of the work of Paul Dubois which stands in front of Rheims Cathedral. It is a gift to the women of America from the Frenchwomen of New York City.

The steed that Joan rides is a little

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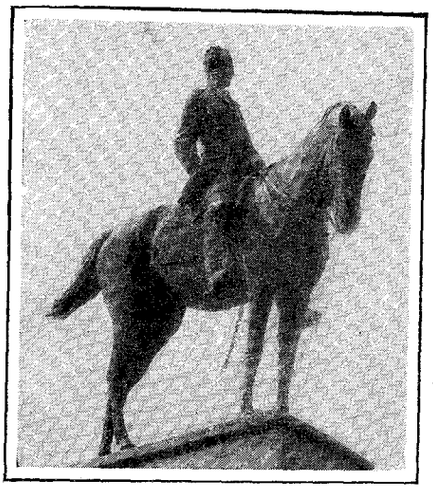
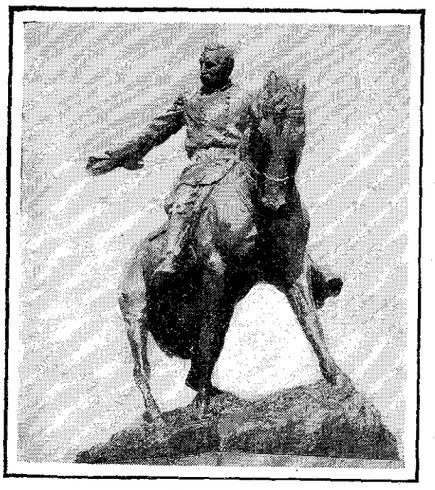
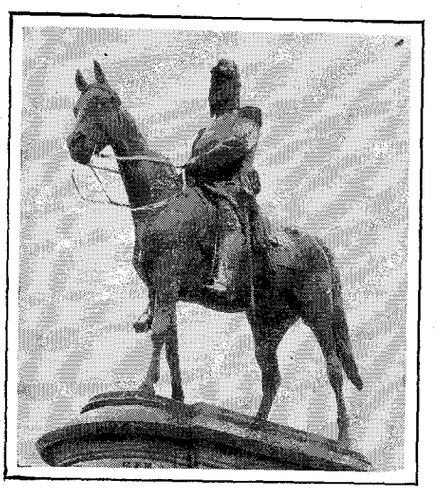


Sherman



Sheridan



Scott

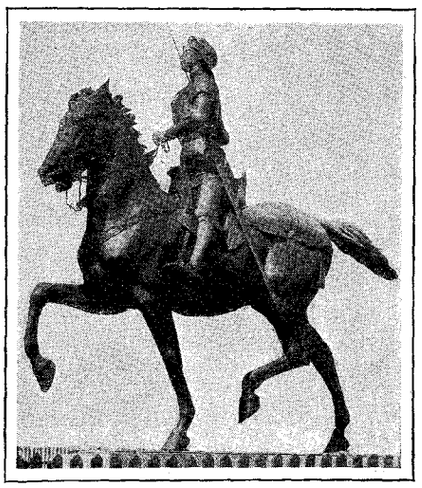
country horse, bristle-maned, half-tamed, high-tempered. But it has life. It seems to move at a spanking trot into action, while Joan rides with drawn sword. Undoubtedly, it is the kind of horse that Joan rode, a good enough likeness of the animal she secured from the old countryman when she went upon the divine mission to which her Voices called her.

The statue of Joan stands at the crest of a long hill, and there is nothing in Washington more artistically beautiful. The Frenchwomen of New York made a real contribution to America when they arranged for placing this replica at the National capital.

THREE Presidents have been done into equestrian military statues—Washington, Jackson, Grant. The first is a monstrosity, the second an enigma, the third a very good still statue. Grant sits stoically astride his big bay war-horse, Cincinnati, both horse and rider motionless.

But Washington bestrides such a horse as never was in pasture, paddock, or field of conflict. Sitting there in the center of Washington Circle, the Father of His Country appears perfectly calm on the back of an animal of impossible parts and in a panic of fear which can be explained only on the theory that a bomb has just burst under the poor brute's nose.

Of the Jackson horse, which rears in



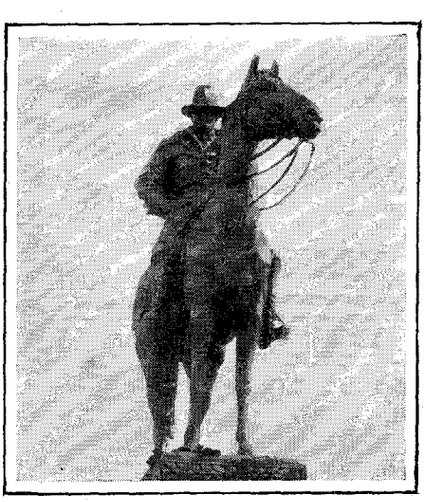
Joan of Arc

the center of Lafayette Square immediately in front of the White House, I am not a competent critic. It—or rather a replica of it—was the first equestrian statue I ever saw, and the fondness of an early memory still clings about it. I used to love to look at the old General and his fiery horse on the Capitol Grounds in Nashville. And in my later wanderings I have had pleasure in seeing the other replica in Jackson Square in New Orleans, where the battle was fought, and the one here in Washington. I do not accept the criticism that the pose is impossible. I have seen men as debonair on the backs of horses that stood on their hind legs.

But this is not just the right kind of horse for Jackson to ride. It seems to be a Percheron, though Jackson's day long preceded the day of the Percheron horse in America. I suppose that the sculptor had in mind the old war-horse—the historically famous black horse of Europe—and that the idea could not be dislodged by the fact that Jackson affected the wilderness thoroughbred.

It ought always to be remembered in connection with the Jackson statue that Clark Mills had never attempted to make a model of a horse until he was commanded to make this one, and that it was the first successful attempt at a bronze horse of heroic size ever made in America. Whatever errors Mills may have committed in this early work, they certainly are not as serious as those he made

Washington



Grant

Jackson

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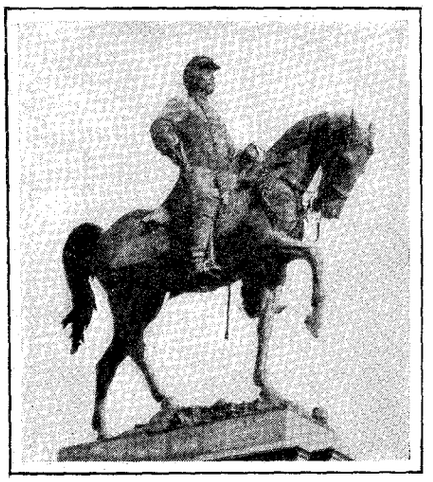
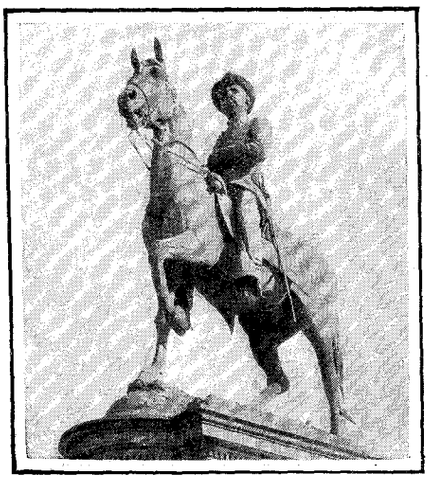
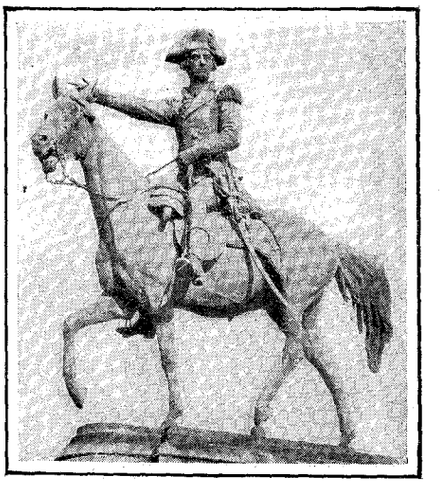


McClellan



Hancock



Greene

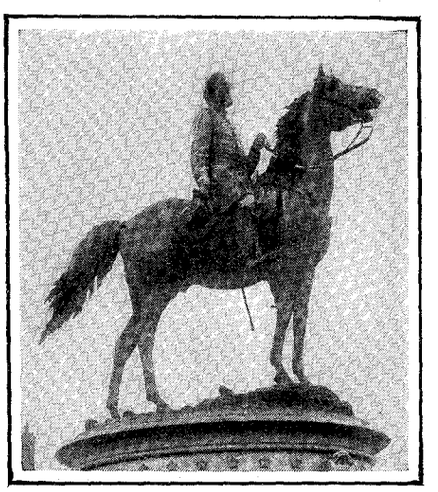
twenty-seven years later in the Washington statue.

The only other equestrian monstrosity in Washington comparable to the one in Washington Circle is that of General Sherman in the plaza south of the Treasury. That poor animal is deformed. Its rear half appears too large for its forward half, and from every possible angle except one it seems to have no head. Where Carl Rohl-Smith found his model will always be a mystery.

THE poorest plug in Washington is the one that General Winfield Scott bestrides at the center of Scott Circle. Yet it is a perfectly natural old Dobbin, suffering slightly from ringbone lameness and not daring to travel faster than a walk. H. K. Brown went a little too far in sacrificing the artistic to the natural.

When General Sheridan was in his last illness, the window of his room overlooked Thomas Circle. The story is told that he said one day to his brother: "Mike, they will probably put up an equestrian statue of me some time. If they undertake it, I wish you would see to it that I get a better mount than old Scott has."

They got Gutzon Borglum to make a horse for Sheridan. It stands—or, rather, it crouches—in Sheridan Circle far out Massachusetts Avenue. Borglum kept as far away as possible from the



Thomas

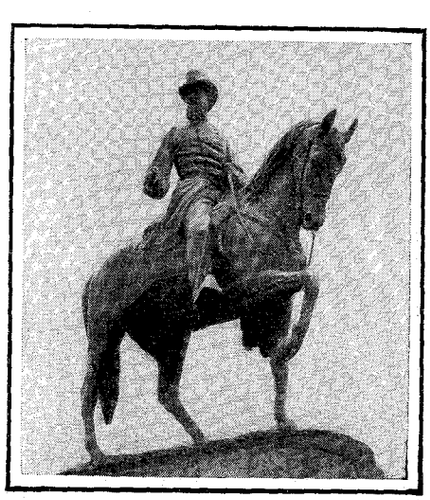
Scott model. He sacrificed the natural to the artistic almost as completely as Brown sacrificed the artistic to the natural. Yet, in a way, the thing fits in with the commonly accepted idea of Sheridan as a reckless rider.

THERE are a number of bronze horses in Washington that a lover of horses may have pleasure in looking at.

Perhaps the best of the remaining seven is that of Nathanael Greene—not that it is a good horse, but that it is a natural horse and has life. In that respect it more nearly approaches the horses of Asbury and Joan of Arc than any other in Washington. This horse, an ordinary animal of the colonial country kind, moves along at a spirited amble in keeping with the rider's posture. Henry Kirke Brown in this piece of work improved greatly on the commonplaceness of the Scott statue.

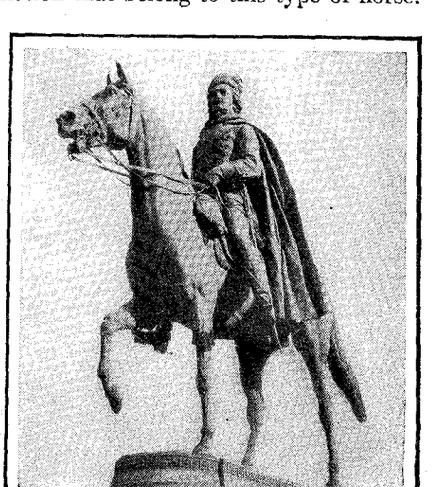
Of the fifteen equestrian statues in Washington, this is the only one that stands east of the Capitol, off the beaten paths of the crowds.

General James McPherson in McPherson Square, General John A. Logan in Iowa Circle, General McClellan at Connecticut Avenue and Columbia Road, General Hancock on Pennsylvania Avenue—all of these have good mounts of the Tennessee-Kentucky saddle-horse type. That of McPherson, to my mind, is the best. It goes at an even gait with all the symmetry of form and poetry of motion that belong to this type of horse.



McPherson

Logan



Pulaski

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If I had to ride a bronze horse through the ages and could have my pick of all the fifteen in Washington, I should ask General McPherson to dismount and let me have Robisso's creation.

The late Speaker Champ Clark, who learned saddle horses in his youth in the Kentucky bluegrass, used to say that of the equestrian statues in Washington Ellicott did the best piece of work in the Hancock statue. But, to me, the Hancock horse does not seem to be the kind that ever would take a blue ribbon in a saddle ring. He is a "high-action racker," but he is droop-rumped and seems to have something wrong with his pastern joints.

Logan's horse is as well gaited as McPherson's, and the only fault I find with him, considered purely as a saddle horse, is that Simmons did not sufficiently appreciate fineness in head and neck. The pomposity of the rider detracts from the effect.

MacMonnies did well with McClellan's horse, and so did Ward with Thomas's. Until the two new ones came the Thomas horse was generally considered the best in Washington—and so it would be if the man were off its back. The pose is one that horses frequently assume in the pasture, but never under the saddle.

Of the fifteen, there remains to be considered only the statue of Count Pulaski, on Pennsylvania Avenue. He, with the exception of Joan of Arc, is the only person not an American who has been honored with an equestrian statue in Washington.

Pulaski is mounted on a great lumbering old "side-wheeler," as pacers are called in provincial turf parlance, a very good horse of his kind, but lean in the flank and skinny. It is possible that when he served in the American army Pulaski may have ridden a Narragansett pacer, that breed of colonial New England saddle horses which later became extinct. It is rather improbable, however, that Chodzinski would have known this fact. Besides, the Narragansett was a small horse, and this is an exceptionally large one. I am inclined to believe that the sculptor took his model from an Egyptian frieze, and not from an American horse, even of an extinct breed. It is one of the queer things revealed by archæology that all Egyptian horses, so far as they were portrayed by Egyptian sculptors, were pacers. The artists of the Nile appear not to have known the trotter.

Of mounted soldier bronzes we have enough for a while. At best, they are somewhat formal things, and formality hardly goes with the best art. But the capital would be much richer in beauty if there were many horsemen such as Asbury. Where are they to be found? A cowboy—why not? A country doctor—certainly we should have that heroic figure here.

But Congress will not appropriate money for such statues. Doubtless it should not. A medical association might.

The example of the Methodists is one which many organizations well might emulate. DIXON MERRITT.

Detroit Sets a Bad Example

By ERNEST W. MANDEVILLE

It isn't a pleasant picture that our correspondent paints of prohibition in the chief city of Michigan. What do Detroiters say of these conclusions? What will they do about them?

DETROIT, Michigan, is a flagrant example of a wide-open booze town. The time limits of my stay in town prevented me from visiting all of the reputed twenty thousand "blind pigs." I think I did my duty as an investigator by going to a dozen or more. Any one who would run the risks of a greater number of these places would have to be more of a hero than I am.

The "blind pig" conditions are worse in every way than in any other town I visited, and the liquor sold is of a ruinous quality. The profits here on "needle beer" are one thousand per cent. Moonshine profits are slightly over that. "Moon" (as it is called) can be bought for $2.50 a gallon and redistilled denatured alcohol for about $3 a gallon. Both of these retail in the "blind pigs" for 25 cents an ounce, which would bring in $32 a gallon. "Blind pig" owners are without scruple, and you can be sure of being served whatever will bring them in the largest profits.

These booze-selling "blind pigs" are scattered all over the town. I was in the company of men who were well informed on the question, and they pointed out several large apartment-houses which, they said, were given over almost entirely to this trade. I saw enough indications in the ones I visited to lead me to believe this statement. The Superintendent of Police has since stated publicly: "If a policeman goes into an apartment building containing thirty-six apartments, he may find five or six bootlegging places, but it would be impossible for him to stand on the sidewalk and estimate how many there were inside. It is just as hard to estimate the number of these places in the city, but there are easily fifteen thousand."

A request of a taxi driver, to whom I was a stranger, took me on a tour of "blind pigs"—a tour which I gathered could last as long as I wished it.

A good many of these places are run by women, and there seems to be some sort of co-operation between them whereby they summon extra women from one another to entertain their guests. The fact is that they are centers of immorality as well as of illicit liquor selling.

Most of the vices of Detroit are said to center around these "blind pigs." Narcotics are said to be distributed through them, crime plots are hatched there, and there among criminals mingle the members of respected families. I doubt if the influence of one class on the other, in this case, is an uplifting one.

In the downtown section every manner of store-front is used to disguise the "blind pigs." I went to a radio sales store which seemed well equipped and had several salesmen and clerks in attendance. A very suave, respectable-looking gentleman nodded recognition to my companion, and we walked through the railing gate, back through the stock-room, into a completely furnished bar-room with easy-chairs, a white-coated bartender, and several people sitting around nonchalantly sipping their drinks. This same experience was repeated in a trunk store and a laundry. I was told of an undertaker's shop which served as a "blind pig" and stored its liquor in caskets. Lack of time prevented me from visiting it.

I did visit several saloons which were very crowded and very reminiscent of the old-time barrooms. The only difference seemed to be the shabbiness and tem-

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porary fixtures in contrast to the old gilded splendor. They appeared to be selling to every one, and a fairly constant stream of men pushed in and out for their drinks. I noticed a very old man hobble into one saloon and put down his quarter on the bar. The bartender drew a glass of beer and placed it directly on top of the coin. The old man emptied the glass and put the quarter back in his purse. My neighbor told me that the old man was a local character whom all the bartenders served free of charge. It was always the same quarter, and always the same performance of putting it on the bar and pocketing it again.

A quite disreputable-looking "bum" told me that his tramp friends drank "canned heat," a mixture of wood alcohol and paraffin, sold in cans and used to create artificial heat. The "canned-heat drinker" buys a can, empties it into a cloth or his handkerchief, and squeezes it until the wood alcohol drains out and the paraffin is left in the cloth. Then he will mix the alcohol with ginger ale or some cheap soda pop and get a terrific "kick" from the drink.

It is hard to believe that human beings would think of doing such a thing; but they do. Just as in the navy sailors (with nothing else available) used to drink the alcohol from the shellac cans.

I talked to one saloon owner (a former army lieutenant) who complained of the high graft he had to pay. Others told me, however, that from a roving ne'er-do-well he has through bootlegging become a wealthy man. Another saloon-keeper said, "Yesterday I gave away forty-three dollars' worth of booze (wholesale prices) to a policeman."

I was told of still another saloon-keeper, that he passes in society as a gentleman, that his daughter attends a fashionable finishing school (which was named to me), that his wife drives a high-powered car and always refuses to drink at social functions.

Detroit a while ago enacted a "tip-over" order which allowed a policeman to enter a saloon or "blind pig" without a warrant and to tip over or rip out all the paraphernalia. He could use an ax on the furnishings and confiscate the liquor. (Since my trip to Detroit this "tip-over" raid order has been rescinded because the method proved a failure.)

This "tip-over" ruling put a great weapon for loot in the hands of the police and elevated the honor of the bartender. Saloon-owners had to employ bartenders whom they could trust with money payments. If the saloon was entered and about to be "tipped over," the bartender had to act quickly and supply cash from the cash register for the raiders, if they were bribable. Therefore, on the check up of receipts with the owner, the bartender's word had to be taken for the various hundred-dollar items missing from the cash register accounting. The bartender also took the risk of being arrested.

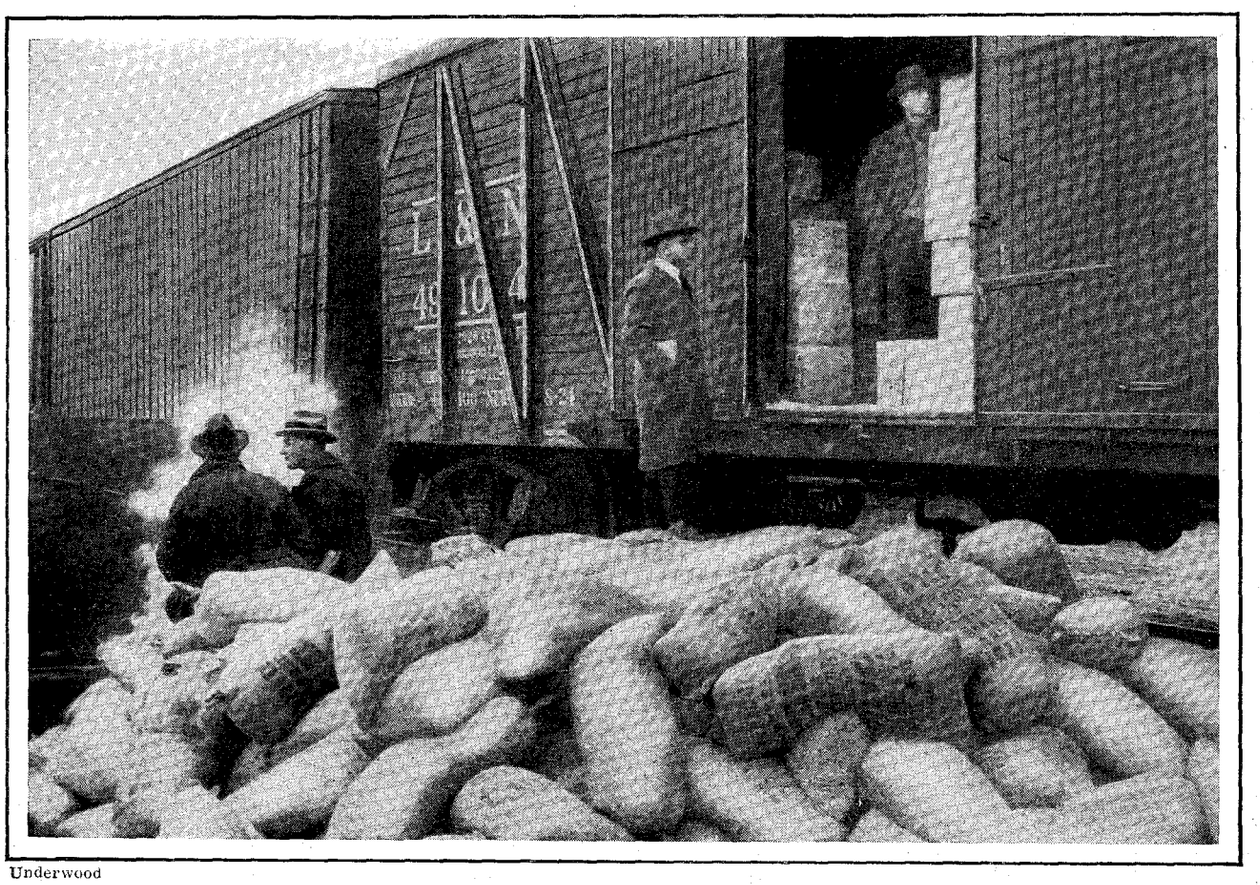
A wage standard for a bartender seems to have been fixed as follows: $75 a week and $50 extra for every time he is arrested. If the arrest is made at a time when bail is unavailable and the bartender has to remain in jail over Sunday, the bonus is raised to $75.

Statistics in the Detroit Police Court for 1924 show 7,391 arrests for violations of the Prohibition Law, but only 458 convictions. In 1920 there were 1,952 arrests and 555 convictions.

As far as I could learn, one cannot buy liquor in the prominent Detroit cabarets, but one sees many bringing their own liquor with them.

Prices in Detroit average about as follows: Highballs, 50 cents; beer, 25 cents by the glass and 50 cents by the bottle; whisky by the quart, $8 or $9. The beer is said to be made locally and the hard liquor to come from two sources —Canada and the eastern coast.

The province of Ontario lies just across the river from Detroit. Though the province is dry, liquor can be manufactured and exported. At Walkerville,



Underwood

These harmless-looking sacks of crushed oyster shells were found by Federal agents to conceal quantities of the finest Scotch whisky

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Ontario, there is a big distillery. An electric line carries the liquor to the river shipping points. There, according to Detroit buyers, it is put in boats consigned, perhaps, for Havana, Cuba. However, when the boats are not watched they land their cargoes on both sides of the river for the bootleggers. When the patrol of the river is strict, the price of booze goes up, but ordinarily landing is quite an easy matter.

These boats can be seen loading during the day. During the winter, I am told, some liquor is dragged across the river on the ice. There are many rowdy drinking dives along the water-front.

Shipments from the East come by freight disguised in many ways—sometimes in paint cans, sometimes in piano crates, in oyster bags, or as liquid soap. Booze has been known to have been concealed in artificial stone shipped on open flat cars.

These car-load lots may be billed to a fictitious name and address or to some legitimate concern. This concern, perfectly innocently will refuse the car, or the railroad company will find the car undeliverable, and it is put on a railroad siding. The bootleggers' trucks drive up at night and steal the contents.

There are many financial hazards involved in this kind of shipping. Hijackers are liable to be "tipped off" by the railroad men and then capture the booze before the bootleggers who have engineered the shipment.

In passing through Toledo I read in the papers of two city detectives and a railroad official who were arrested for robbing these liquor cars.

Rush shipments are said to come West by express.

Some of the druggists also add to the bootleg supply by selling a drink which consists of crème-de-menthe formula added to raw alcohol.

Even in such a wide-open town as Detroit I noticed the absence of drunken men on the streets. Others who spend all their days there told me that this is a true observation for all the year round, with the exception of holiday celebrations.

To supplement my own investigation, I looked up a friend who is particularly well posted both through his editorial work and through his close connection as a politician with the city administration. Inasmuch as it is his party which is in office, and inasmuch as he has no grudge, his remarks cannot be discounted as politically prejudiced. Because his reputation is of the best, because he was talking very candidly with me, and because I was able partially to check up his statements, I quote from our conversation:

"Jim C—— has cleared $7,000,000 in the booze game on the Canadian side. He is now considered a local benefactor, and generously helps any worthy project. A lot of the French-Canadians on the other side who used to make about two dollars a day are now rich, or appear to be rich with their diamonds, motors, etc.

"I know of six breweries in Detroit which are making high-powered beer, and I know that it costs each of them $500 a day for protection.

"Ten years ago a dishonest policeman was a rarity and was pointed out and 'put on the tape.' Now the honest ones are pointed out as rarities.

"The result is that the law is, I should say, ninety per cent controlled. The policeman who is a dry at heart is called down for interfering with those higher up. He is shifted around and his work made unpleasant for him.

"A good share of the policemen are Poles, and drinking liquor to them is a tradition. They can't understand why liquor should be prohibited and think of prohibition as an affront. It strikes them as a prohibition of sugar for our coffee would strike us.

"Their relationships with the bootleggers are perfectly friendly. They have to pinch two out of every five every once in a while, but they choose the ones who are the least agreeable about paying graft. The jails are full of bootleggers, but they are mostly foreigners—little fellows, suckers, who have been making booze in their kitchens.

"The booze pay-off doesn't go very high up. The Police Commissioner makes a persistent and conscientious effort to enforce the law.

"But the lower officers make a business of dealing with the bootleggers. As soon as any saloon or 'blind pig' opens the proprietor is 'propositioned,' then they 'handle him,' then everything is 'all set.' These are the terms they use.

"Seven policemen have just been dismissed for ignoring the recent mandate 'not to frequent blind pigs while on duty.' There might have been many times that number dismissed. These seven say they were framed by the rum interests, who have a grip on the police officials and wanted to get rid of them. Think of it! having to issue an order to policemen not to commit an illegal act while on duty.

"Inspectors sometimes find a plant of liquor, collect one hundred dollars apiece, and then tip off the hijackers as to the location of the liquor. Then in turn they pinch the hijackers and take half of the loot. Double-cross methods have become the reigning ethics.

"The result is that there are about eight saloons in every downtown block. William Rutledge, Superintendent of Police, says that there were 1,500 saloons in the city when prohibition went into effect, and that now there are at least 15,000 places in Detroit selling liquor.

"It has been my business to write of twenty New Year's Eves. This last one was the worst I have ever seen. Most every one who was out was putrid drunk.

"I was out driving the other day and stopped at Ann Arbor to see a little girl relative of mine who is in school there. She is only sixteen years old, and lives in one of the school rooming-houses. Even after all that I've seen here in Detroit, it shocked me to have her offer us something to drink and actually produce it. When we showed surprise, she said: 'Why, that's nothing to get shocked about. Some of the nicest boys in college here make a business of bootlegging. We have no trouble to get it from them.'

"Every other house in the outlying country districts operates a still and markets the product through our 'blind pigs.'"

A Grand Rapids newspaper man whom I ran across in Detroit said that there were no open saloons there but lots of drinking in hidden places. He said that liquor is sent from Detroit to Milwaukee, then from Milwaukee to Grand Rapids. "Gin comes this way packed as canned corn," he stated.

I called on Dr. T. R. Gruber, Superintendent of the Detroit Receiving Hospital, who said: "The proportion of alcoholics is much greater than it was before the war. The first year that prohibition went into effect it showed good results here, but now we have things worse than ever. In 1923 we had 1,533 acute alcoholics and 522 chronic alcoholics. In 1924 we had 1,548 acute and 1,014 chronic alcoholics. People are now drinking alcohol in higher concentration, because of the quickly made moonshine by amateurs. This is almost all alcohol."

My investigation in Detroit left me with the impression, Here is a city which is an example of all the evils brought about by an illegal, underground, and hypocritical liquor traffic.

While in Detroit I couldn't seem to get away from booze or booze talk. I dropped into a first-class theater for a little rest, and had no sooner sat down than I heard two young men behind me talking about their drink supply. One young man remarked to his companion: "When you make that dicker for alcohol, get a gallon a week sent up to my house. The wife and I can use at least that much, anyway."

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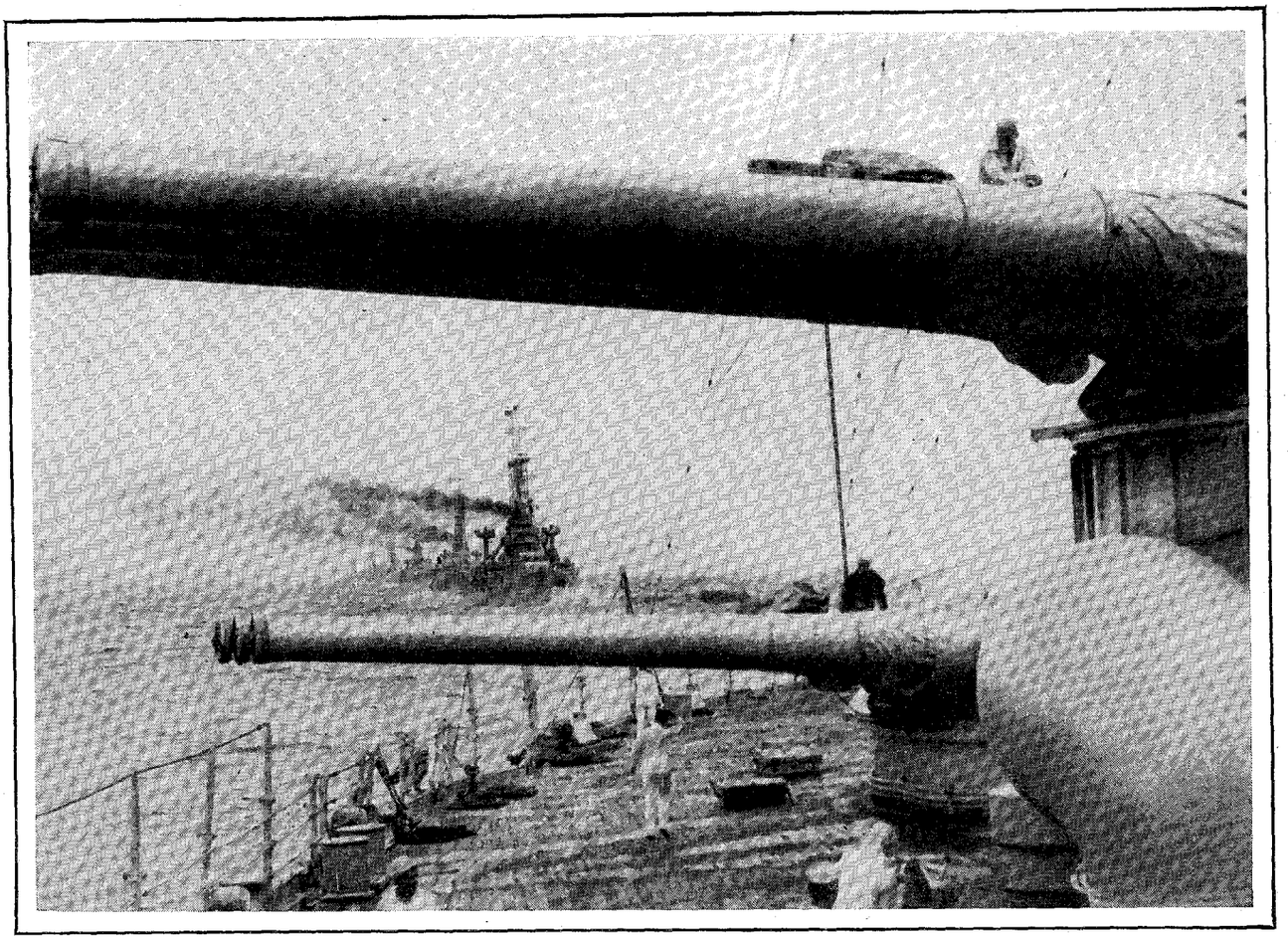

"To make the test of the Oahu defenses as complete as possible, the Navy is sending against them one of the strongest forces ever gathered under the American flag"

Our Fleet's Function in the Pacific

By Rear-Admiral HILARY P. JONES

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Board, United States Navy, and former Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet

WHEN our fleet takes part in the Joint Army and Navy Maneuvers off Hawaii, the latter part of this month, it will be devoting all its brains and energy toward learning how it can best fulfill one of its chief functions—that of protecting our Pacific coast and Pacific trade in case of any war. In addition, of course, every officer and man will get valuable training in all the details of their duties under conditions which are as near as possible to those of actual war. But the greatest benefit from the maneuvers will be the lessons learned in regard to making us secure in the Eastern Pacific.

This particular problem is in some respects the most important that has been taken up at joint maneuvers. For the last two years the exercises have been held off Panama, and the lessons learned there will be of the greatest value when they have been put into effect, since the security of the Canal, and its freedom for the use of the fleet at all times, is vital. The security of Oahu—the little Hawaiian island which has been fortified and garrisoned for protection of the naval base at Pearl Harbor—is of no less importance, however.

The primary object of the fleet in these maneuvers is to make sure that Oahu is secure, and how best to remedy any weaknesses that may be developed. It is not too much to say that upon the correct solution of this problem may some time depend, not only the safety of the Pacific coast, but even the question of peace or war itself. So long as the Hawaiian base is firmly in our own hands an attack against the coast is almost impossible. If, then, at some future date some nation may have the notion of attacking us, the consideration that the cost to her of attempting to seize Oahu would be more than she could afford to pay might well be the deciding argument in favor of peace.

In considering the problems to be solved by the 1925 maneuvers the functions of the two arms of the defense services in maintaining our control of the Eastern Pacific should be clearly understood. The whole purpose of the Oahu forts is to give a base from which the fleet can operate. The fortifications there do not and cannot "control the sea;" they are powerless beyond the few miles across which they can throw their shells. Even with a strong air fleet there, Oahu could control only the larger—but still small—area which airplanes might reach. The total distance would not be more than three hundred miles on each side the island under modern conditions, and this leaves a few thousand miles on each side through which enemy ships might come.

Yet these same forts are of the utmost importance, because they give the Navy freedom and efficiency in performing its task, which is the actual one of controlling the sea. The first and fundamental purpose of any navy is to keep open the sea communications for its own nation,

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and in case of war to close them to the enemy. Meeting and defeating the enemy's fleet is only incidental to this purpose, though it is usually the means by which it is accomplished.

In case of war, sea communications are vital to victory. The nation which has free use of the sea is able, in the first place, to maintain its commerce with all the world, to draw from distant regions the products which it needs for its own health and comfort, to carry on the trade which increases its wealth and resources, and in every way to carry on life in as normal a manner as possible. Even, or particularly, in the matter of war supplies this is essential. The complexities of modern weapons and equipment are such that no one country can provide for itself completely. It is the nation that can draw freely from across the ocean that will be best equipped. On the other hand, of course, the nation that has been shut off from the sea is at a disadvantage in all these things, as was shown in the privation and weakness which the blockade eventually forced upon Germany.

This task of keeping the sea open is likely to be almost as important to a nation which remains neutral in war between other countries as when it is actually at war itself. We have had a recent proof that the rights of neutrals may be respected only in so far as the belligerents feel it necessary to respect them. A strong navy is the most effective guaranty that those rights will be respected.

In either situation—that is, whether we are belligerents or neutrals in a war in the Pacific—the possession of Oahu is required to enable the Navy to do its duty. A fleet cannot operate effectively far from an adequate base where it can rest, make repairs, and find ample supplies. Under present conditions, the "radius of action" is not much above three thousand miles, and the effectiveness of the fleet decreases rapidly toward the edge of this radius, since vessels cannot stay at that distance long.

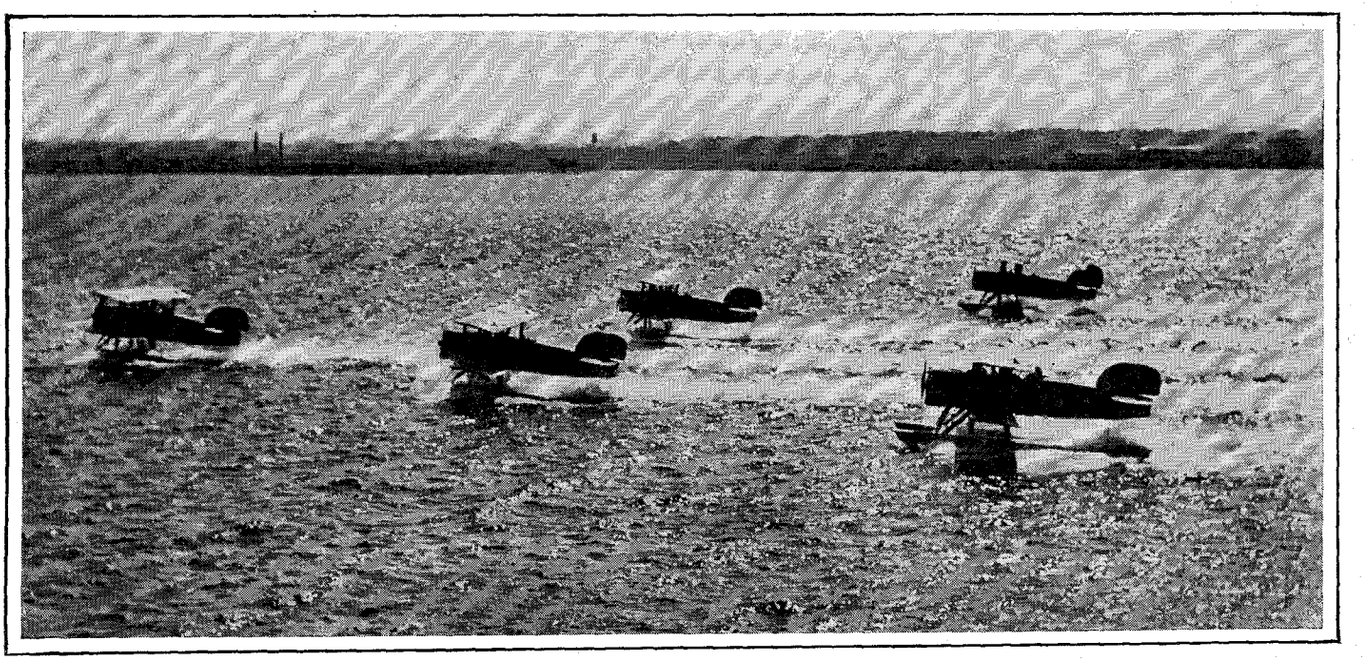
Oahu, two thousand miles from our coast, simply gives our ships the power to operate at that much greater distance. This, in war, means that the Navy can erect a floating steel barrier that far from our own coast through which an enemy must penetrate before we can be attacked. It is all the difference between strength and weakness, and is so vital that, if by any chance Oahu should be seized, the first objective of the fleet in any war in the Pacific would have to be to recapture it.

To make the test of the Oahu defenses as complete as possible, the Navy is sending against them one of the strongest forces ever gathered under the American flag. There will be eleven battleships, a squadron of cruisers, with destroyers and submarines. There will be also the largest number of naval airplanes which this country has ever collected into one force. Finally, there will be a "skeleton" army of marines for the purpose of making a final landing in force. In this army each individual represents several men, and the "constructive" force is several times greater than that of the garrison. This is the only point at which the exercises fall short of actual war conditions; in every other respect the maneuvers will be real war in everything but the killing of men.

The plans for the exercises have been so drawn that they are limited in one other respect; the attack on Oahu is to be a raid, rather than a siege. It is assumed that, since our fleet is now based in the Pacific, no enemy would ever have time to institute a prolonged siege before the fleet could arrive and save the situation. Since, however, it is always possible that something might permit the capture of the island, there is a secondary value in the maneuvers, in that it will give the fleet information and practice that would be useful if it should ever become necessary to recapture the base.

Since there has been some discussion of the subject, it may be well to point out that the exercises are purely defensive, and cannot possibly be considered as aimed against any other nation. We are merely testing the safety of what may be regarded as our Western door. Nothing we may learn will give us any advantage in attacking any other country, if that should be thought possible. We are only making sure that we can defend ourselves, and it is both our right and our duty to do this, without any implication that we suspect any one. In fact, modern wars rise so often in sudden and unexpected places, and there are so many nations which might some day attack us across the Pacific, that it is simple truth to say we are not even considering any particular nation as a possible opponent.

The methods which the fleet commander will use in attempting to capture Oahu are, of course, known only to himself. The underlying fundamentals of tactics are, however, comparatively sim-



Naval airplanes about to leave the water. Aviation activity will be one of the main features of the Hawaiian maneuvers, where the largest number of naval airplanes ever gathered by the American forces will be used

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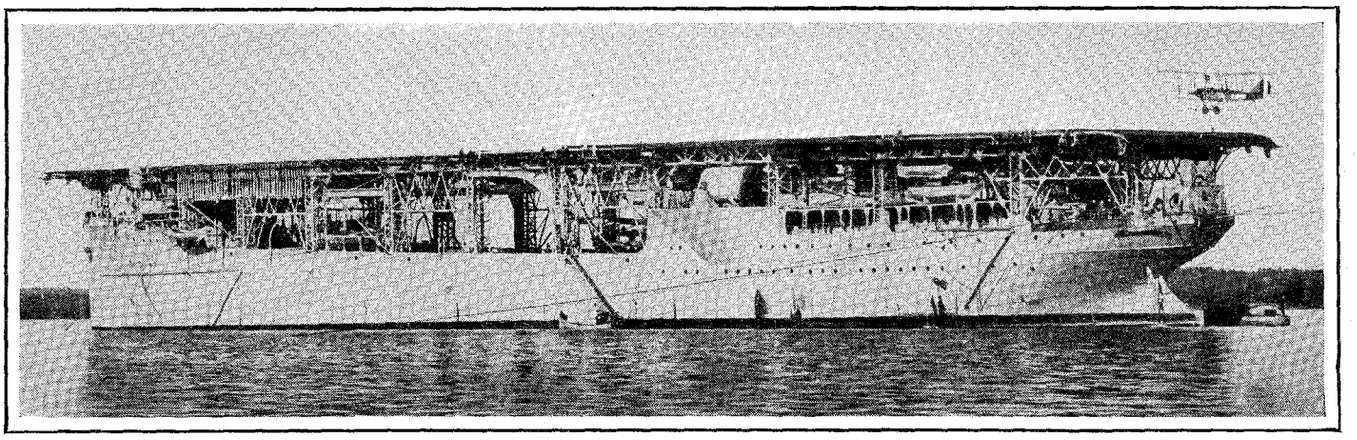

The United States Navy's one airplane carrier, the Langley. The flat deck is for the taking off and landing of airplanes

ple. Before he can count a victory he must land troops and occupy the fortifications, taking complete possession of the island. To do this, except possibly by a surprise attack, would be a very dubious undertaking unless the garrison had been considerably weakened or demoralized. The commander's real problem, then, is what means he can use, previous to his landing in force, to weaken the defenses and make the landing more likely to succeed.

A few years ago there would have been only one means at his disposal: to bombard the forts and barracks. This is at best a doubtful method, for it has been shown many times that ships are at a great disadvantage as against shore guns, and the forts at Oahu are fairly strong and the guns powerful. Moreover, a fleet cannot carry enough ammunition for any such bombardments as troops learned to withstand during the World War. Fleet commanders, as a rule, will not risk their ships under the fire of any such fortifications as Oahu boasts, especially when there is so little likelihood of accomplishing important results. This is, however, a possible method of attack.

The development of aviation has given the fleet commander another weapon, and the large number of planes with the fleet makes it possible for him to use it to effect. If his planes can succeed in winning "control of the air" from the planes stationed at Oahu, the fleet commander can then bomb the forts into silence, demoralize the garrison, wreck the roads over which they would have to move to oppose a landing, and in many ways prepare the way for a comparatively easy occupation of the whole island. What the exact possibilities of this form of attack are is still in the realm of speculation, and it is also uncertain how much headway the Navy planes could make against those of the garrison. But there can be little doubt that there will be some attempts along this line. and the lessons learned may be among the most important drawn from the exercises.

Whatever the results of these two attempts to weaken the holding forces, in due time will come the attempt at landing. This is one of the most delicate and difficult operations which a fleet commander ever has to perform. Our naval officers have, to be sure, had considerable experience in this kind of work, due to disturbances in various parts of the world where we have taken a hand, but never on a scale so large as that which is planned for Oahu. The landing there, too, will be complicated by the fact that the forces put ashore will not be merely foot soldiers with a few machine guns, but must be an army with both light and heavy artillery, tanks, and all the other complicated and bulky apparatus necessary for operation against a well-equipped modern enemy. The practice involved and the lessons to be learned will be of immense value. The whole question of the security of Oahu, also, is likely to hang upon this single operation. The landing force will be so strong that, once established, there can be little doubt of its overcoming the garrison.

In addition to the information which will be developed in regard to the possible weaknesses of the Oahu defenses and the means of capturing them, there are several other values to the fleet from the maneuvers, each of great importance. In the first place, the exercises are likely to give information in regard to one of the important problems about Oahu as a base—not a question of its defenses—which has been much debated. Pearl Harbor, while ideal as a naval base in many conditions, has the serious defect that it has not room for the whole fleet. This is not a vital defect if there is some harbor near by where part of the fleet can ride at anchor while the rest is taking on supplies. The trouble is that there is no one harbor that exactly meets the needs. There is one on the east coast of Oahu, only a few miles from Pearl Harbor, but it is open to storms at certain periods of the year, and is so filled with coral that it would be most expensive to clear it for an anchorage. The next harbor is Lahaina Roads, a hundred miles away. The maneuvers may settle the question of whether Lahaina is satisfactory.

There will, of course, be lessons to be learned in the use of modern weapons, about which we know much less than we might. A considerable number of submarines, eagle boats, and scouts are attached to Pearl Harbor and will take part in the defense, operating against the attacking fleet. In spite of the experience in the World War, there are still many unanswered questions about the effectiveness of these vessels against a blockading fleet, or one running in to fire on fortifications, and further information will be gathered on several of these questions.

One, in particular, is how effective airplanes may be in protecting ships against submarines. The airplane did not prove more than moderately effective when hunting submarines over the vast expanses of the Atlantic, the Channel, and the North Sea. But it may be very different in a case where the objective of the submarines is so concentrated as it must be in a fleet operation. We shall be interested to learn whether the airmen can guard such a restricted area.

The whole question of aviation may have much light thrown upon it. Of all modern weapons, the airplane is the least understood so far as its real powers, functions, and weaknesses in warfare go. The tremendous claims made by its friends are met by an almost equal skepticism. The fact is that no one knows really what the undisputed facts about it mean. We know, for example, that airplanes could drop bombs which would do immense damage to ships, but we do not know whether they would have much chance to drop those bombs if the ships were defended by airplanes and adequate

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gunnery of their own. And this is only one of many such questions. The maneuvers should give an opportunity to prove or disprove some of the claims on both sides.

There are also many valuable lessons yet to be learned in co-ordinating the operations of the various major elements of the fleet—surface, sub-surface, and air—in scouting as well as in the offensive and defensive tactics of battle, in order that the whole force may be used most effectively. Submarines, mines, and aircraft have introduced new and complicated problems in the battle area, so that the Commander-in-Chief must envisage far more than the old conception of the battle-line of capital ships, which until recently was his chief concern, and must bring to bear on the enemy all the weapons at his command—gun, torpedo, mine, and bomb—to gain the victory. These maneuvers will do much to teach these lessons so essential to the success of the Navy in its war mission.

Most important of all will be the test of the Navy's readiness to fight on a moment's notice. The plans for the maneuvers do not allow for any special preparation on the part of the ships. They will sail from San Francisco under orders for a trip to Australia on a thoroughly friendly basis. They will be stopped on the voyage with instructions to fight. The exercises will do much and go far toward showing whether they are ready. It is safe to say that in most ways the Navy is ready, for even the peace-time duties of naval officers and men are about the same as they would perform in war, and their daily routine is a constant training in their profession. There are, however, many possible weaknesses and faults which may be overlooked under ordinary conditions, and many improved methods which may be ignored. All these can come to the surface only under the test of actual war conditions, such as the maneuvers give. It is of the utmost importance that the Navy should be, not nearly, but completely ready always.

The Coming Revolution in America

The New Owners of Industry

By THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University

IF all the vast sums that have been accumulated and are now being accumulated by American laborers in the form of savings deposits, life insurance policies, trade-union dues, payments to building and loan associations, and in labor banks were invested in the common stock of a few great business corporations, the laboring men of the United States could, if they really wanted to, soon own a controlling interest in many of these corporations. On the other hand, it is not altogether desirable, even from their own point of view, that they should do so. What the laborers really want, if they know their own interest, is the very best management that can be secured for these industries. It is only by superb management that any industry can expand. The general expansion of all our industries depends upon getting the most superb management that can possibly be secured. If the laborers themselves can secure this, well and good; but it is going rather far to assume that they could in a very short time acquire enough knowledge of and experience in the managerial problems to do this. Meanwhile, the best advice that any one can give to laborers is to assume that they are just like other people and do not need advice that differs from what one would give to other people. That advice would undoubtedly be to invest, all things considered, where there is the best chance of getting something back on the investment.

There are dishonest ways, of course, of getting possession of corporations. One way is to gain possession of the Government and use its power to dispossess the present owners. This is frankly advocated by some of the Guild Socialists. People, however, who never had enough thrift and forethought to buy and pay for property in the first place seldom have enough to keep the property up after they have gained it in some other way. When it runs down, there will be nothing to steal with which to keep up repairs. This the Bolsheviki have already discovered to their discomfiture.

If laborers want to own the shops in which they work, there is an honest way. It is the way by which they may own the houses in which they live, their clothes, their household furniture, or anything else that they have not themselves made. That is, to buy and pay for them as other people do. This is the method by which manual workers have always become the owners of their tools. The joint-stock method of ownership is merely an adaptation to modern conditions. Even if they could take possession of the shops by force, they could only get repairs and replace worn-out plants by the method of purchase. There is no sound reason why they should gain possession of existing shops in any other way.

One of the strangest examples of the perverseness of the human mind is the tendency to make misstatements, or to accept without challenge the misstatements of others, regarding the relation of the worker to his tools. One of these misstatements is that the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century deprived manual laborers of the ownership of their tools. Of course it is impossible to deprive a person of ownership of something which he never owned. The new tools that came into existence with steam-driven machinery never were owned by manual workers. For the first time in history they are in process of becoming in this country largely the property of those who work with them. In this connection it is fair to ask, How did the manual workers of an earlier day become the owners of their tools? The answer is that they either made them themselves or they bought them, usually the latter. The present tendency toward the purchase of shares in industrial plants is an application of the same method to modern conditions.

ANOTHER misstatement is that through Government ownership the workers would become, in effect, the owners of the plants in which they work. The employees in the City Hall do not own the City Hall nor do they feel that they are working for themselves; the public school teachers do not own the school buildings, nor do they feel any more interest in their work than the teachers in private schools. The employees of the Federal

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Government do not own the buildings or the navy yards in which they work. Moreover, the employees themselves in these publicly owned plants do not feel that they are working for themselves or show any more interest in their work than do the employees in capitalist-owned plants.

A third misstatement is to the effect that property in tools, machines, and industrial plants differs fundamentally from property in dwelling-houses, furniture, clothing, cooking utensils, and other things commonly classed as consumers' goods. If it is found desirable that any class should own its own dwelling-houses, household furniture, or clothes, the method of purchase is open. If it is found desirable that another class should own the land, live stock, and farming implements with which it works, the method of purchase is alike open. If it is found desirable that still another class should own the factories, shops, tracks, or rolling stock with which it works, the method of purchase is open in this case also. When these various people buy the property in which or with which they work, they acquire a genuine ownership, and they will at once realize a significant difference between this and Government ownership.

Another misstatement is to the effect that modern industrial plants are too big to be owned by their own workers. The joint-stock form of business organization was not designed primarily for the benefit of manual workers, but it would not have been much different from what it now is if it had been. Neither State Socialism, Guild Socialism, Sovietism, nor the ordinary co-operative society presents a plan of organization so well suited to the needs of workers who desire to own their own plants as does the joint-stock corporation.

LABORERS, however, like every one else who has small sums to invest, should be advised to invest with a view to safety rather than with a view to owning a controlling interest in the plants in which they work. In fact, there is something to be said in favor of the wage-earner's investing in some other plant than the one in which he works. If the plant should close down and the company become bankrupt at the same time, he would lose both his job and his investment if he had invested his money in it; whereas there would be less likelihood of losing both at the same time if he had invested in another plant. However, he should not invest in any plant, either the one in which he works or any other, unless it is so old and well established as to reduce the probability of bankruptcy to the minimum. The order of his investments should be, first, a savings deposit; second, insurance; third, the safest investment he can find; fourth, if he has anything more to invest, he may try new and promising investments. Of course, some one must invest in the securities of new and untried companies, otherwise no new and untried companies could ever be financed. But such investments are for men who have large sums to invest and who can give their whole time to the problem of investments, and can therefore acquire some expertness in this field.

It is noticeable that the companies that have been most successful with the policy of employee ownership are precisely those that have achieved the greatest stability and whose securities are among the safest on the market. Their securities as a rule make good investments for laborers whether their own employees invest in them or not. A number of companies have had unsatisfactory experience with the plan of employee ownership precisely because their securities were not proper investments for people with small means. In a number of cases that have been reported, after laborers were persuaded to buy stock, the stock has declined in price. Then the company has felt bound to repurchase the stock or been forced to do so in order to allay hostility.

INSTEAD of advocating that large undertakings be taken over by the Government and small ones left to private enterprise, it would be better to advocate employee ownership of those undertakings that are so stabilized as to make success practically certain, depending only on sound and honest management, leaving to the speculative investor and promoter the experimental work of building up new enterprises. As soon as any of these become thoroughly stabilized laborers could then be encouraged to buy them out, thus relieving the speculative capital for still newer enterprises. In this way the old and well-established industries would be owned by the workers, which is very much better than Government ownership and politician operation, and ought to satisfy those who think that workers should own the tools with which they work.

Every time the laboring people of this country materially increase their savings and sound investments they are helping themselves in two distinct ways. In the first place, they are gaining a new source of income. Even $100 that brings 4 per cent adds $4 a year to the saver's income. In addition to this, and perhaps more important, is its effect upon the labor market. The more capital there is seeking investment, the more easily can new and productive enterprises be financed. The more new productive enterprises are properly financed and put in operation, the more jobs there are calling for men, the higher the wages of labor will be, or the less unemployment there will be. Laborers are beginning to appreciate this and to engage in what may be called the higher strategy of labor."

MR. A. K. BAYLOR, of the General Electric Company, states:

"Within the last few years the plan of so-called 'customer ownership' has been introduced by the electrical utility companies, their securities being sold to customers on the lines and on installments if desired. This plan has been applied, not only by the electric light and power companies, but also by the telephone and other public services.

"Now electrical utility securities are as a class the most popular in the financial markets, but the economic advantages of customer ownership and the response to this method of distribution have been so thoroughly demonstrated that it is being continued and must be extended even beyond available preferred-stock issues if necessary to meet the demand. Such distribution is leading to direct public ownership—real ownership by the public—each in his own right, as against collective political ownership with its attendant wastefulness and inefficiency.

"The insurance companies and in many cases the banks have large interests in the railroads and other utilities. It is estimated that there are 50,000,000 direct or indirect insurance policyholders and beneficiaries. It must be driven home to the public that when they support municipal or other political ownership or join in any movement inimical to these utility enterprises they are actually assisting in an attempt to destroy the security of their own hard-earned savings, deposited in the banks or invested in insurance.

"The customer-ownership fashion is spreading and is being followed in other industries. We are on the way to becoming a nation of capitalists, and the electrical industry is the most outstanding factor in the movement."

Dr. Carver's concluding article in his discussion of the Coming Revolution in America is one on the leadership which this Revolution demands

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND LESTER PEARSON

A Diplomat's Diary

Reviewed by HENRY W. BUNN

FRANCIS LEVESON BERTIE was born in 1844, second son of the sixth Earl of Abingdon. He was educated at Eton and Bonn, and entered the British Foreign Office in 1863, remaining there until 1903, when he was appointed Ambassador to Italy. In 1905 he became Ambassador to France, holding that post until 1918, when he was compelled by illness to retire. Upon his retirement he was raised to the peerage as first Viscount Bertie. He died in 1919. He bequeathed his papers to Lady Gordon-Lennox, leaving to her discretion the disposal of them. Lady Lennox declares the correspondence to be "of surpassing interest," but for obvious reasons she postpones publication thereof. The Diary[1] was submitted to the Foreign Office before publication, and no doubt we have to regret the elimination of some spicy items. What remains, however, is of the most vivid interest and importance, its value being immensely enhanced by the fact that obviously it was not written with a view to publication.

We have here a fascinating running description of the drama being enacted before the eyes of a keen and well-trained observer; lively reports of meetings with all classes of men and women—generals, admirals, ambassadors, statesmen, politicians, labor leaders, journalists, pacifists, profiteers, humbugs, gossips and busybodies, great ladies, bigwigs and *seigneurs sans importance;* anecdotes; *bon mots;* shrewd and ironic comment on things seen by the diarist and on the general situation, largely based as to the latter on first-hand information from participants; and, most important of all, numerous though brief characterizations of persons. One stroke of the brush, as it were, and there is Clemenceau to the life; and Kitchener in hectoring mood, Balfour, Isvolsky (the Russian Ambassador), Lloyd George, many another. The historian's estimates of numerous actors in the Great Episode will be importantly affected by these character strokes.

The French are apt to speak of Lord Bertie as "Father of the Entente." Others (King Edward VII, Delcassé, Clemenceau, for example) might dispute that title with him; but it is certain that he did as much as any one to maintain the Entente during the critical years 1905–14, and during the war his wisdom and consummate tact smoothed over many a difficulty between London and Paris; and perhaps it is not too much to say that on one or two occasions they prevented catastrophes.

But Lord Bertie's great success at Paris was not due primarily to his consummate tact. It was due in chief to his absolute honesty and his singular gift of making himself trusted. And because the French absolutely trusted (and loved) him, he was able to express himself to them with complete frankness without giving offense. He could even indulge a natural bent for brusqueness and be liked the better for it. He was a personality of a rich and delightful bouquet. He was that rare bird, a man without illusions yet no cynic.

He despised the "dishonest trade" of politics, and very few indeed were the political personages whom he did not distrust: "their real views are so fogged by the vision of the electoral urns." But he had great confidence in the British and French peoples. In the gloomy days of 1917, when there was a widespread feeling in Britain, due to subtle propaganda, that France would not stick it out, he never lost faith in the French and he was frequent in assurances to his Government that, whatever noise and stench the pacifist leaders and international financiers, Christian and Hebrew, might make, their followers in France were but a small minority; and so it turned out. The ever-recurring burden of the "Diary" is *la guerre jusqu'au bout,* and no doubt Lord Bertie's counsel was an important influence against a premature and lame peace. He never despaired, noting the most disastrous news without the slightest sign of impaired confidence.

In general his humorous philosophy inclined him to a certain indulgence, however ironic, toward human failings; but one type he could not stomach—the pacifist. His favorite pastime was gunning for pacifists, including those in office. He regretted that the Allies did not push on to Berlin, and he was for stern treatment of the Germans. It is not surprising, therefore, that a certain type of critics are dead set against this book. "The typical diplomat of the old school—away with him!" But we are for saying that if this single-minded, loyal, and charming gentleman was a typical diplomat of the old school, in Heaven's name, let us stick to the old diplomacy!

The following is a typical entry:

"Paul Cambon paid me a visit this morning. In discussing Palestine he said that Balfour explained his support of Zionism as partly financial and partly political and also sentimental—viz., the necessity to conciliate the American Jews who have gone in for Palestine and who can supply money for loans, and his own feeling that it would be an interesting experiment to reconstitute a Jewish kingdom. Cambon reminded him of the prophecy that a King of the Jews would be the end of the world. Balfour thinks such a *dénouement* would be still more interesting."

[1] The Diary of Lord Bertie of Thame: 1914–1918. Edited by Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox. With a Foreword by Viscount Grey of Falloden. 2 vols. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $10.

The New Books

FICTION

THE COPY SHOP. By Edward Hungerford. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

Stories about cub reporters are always welcome. Wendell Phillips Groome was raw and green, but tenacious. So when he was sent to a bowling match he followed orders and got the score to his office even though his train was smashed, scores killed, and himself hurt. But he was enormously surprised when he found that he was expected to write something about the disaster. The newspaper part of the book is capital. Of course there is a love story, but it doesn't count for much.

FATHER ABRAHAM. By Irving Bacheller. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $2.

No novel has yet been written in which Abraham Lincoln appears with any approximation to the simplicity, truth, and dignity of the presentment in drama by John Drinkwater. Mr. Irving Bacheller's deep feeling for his subject, the evident sincerity of his effort to treat it worthily, cannot counterbalance his shortcomings in this tale. His historic personages, too, despite lavish quotation of their actual known utterances, often rather awkwardly introduced, do not

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always speak in character. For example, a paragraph describes a visit of the hero to the White House, after a foolhardy exploit, undertaken because he had thought it his last chance to prove that Yankees were not cowards. He found Butler in Lincoln's company.

"The general, whose bald head reminded every artist of the antique busts of Roman emperors of the Augustan line, shook Randall's hand, saying: 'Boy, it was a noble resolution,' and retired with a polite bow to the President."

It is quite true that General Butler's head resembled a Roman emperor's; not so that he, a Yankee of typical and expressive speech, could have praised the most heroic of young heroes with pseudo-Roman pomposity. "Boy, it was a noble resolution"—oh, never!

Randall is indeed "noble"—and almost everybody hastens to tell him so. He performs gallant deeds and bears a share in great events; he is finally present when Lincoln is assassinated, and one Lincoln lover at least was thereby enabled for the first time to read an account of that tragic scene without emotion. Yet, with all its weaknesses, this novel, like Mr. Bacheller's earlier Lincoln novel, will no doubt please many readers, who can take little harm from that in the book which is poorest, and may gain both pleasure and knowledge from that which is best.

DRAMA

DRAMATIC WORKS OF GERHART HAUPTMANN. Vol. VIII. **Poetic Dramas: Indipohdi, The White Saviour, A Winter Ballad.** Translated by Willa and Edwin Muir. B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York. $2.50 net.

This eighth volume of the Authorized Edition of the Dramatic Works of Gerhart Hauptmann fails to follow the scheme of the earlier volumes, which always carried Introductions explaining the position particular plays had in the life and development of the playwright. A literary note from the publisher, however, informs us that the three plays contained in this latest issue represent Hauptmann's post-war period. Hence we may look for some war reaction in the plays that measure him here. Strangely, it is only by indirection that war is mentioned at all; and yet not strange, for Hauptmann is a mystic, he is an imaginist, he is a recreator of the strange past. And these new plays show a mystic of a deeper kind than he was when he wrote "The Sunken Bell" and "Hannele."

In a short notice one cannot suggest the content of these plays; one can merely remark that in their cast of thought, in their form of expression, they are of another generation. The poetic drama he gives us is more poetry than

Americans will not wait

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BIOGRAPHY

GRANDMOTHER TYLER'S BOOK. The Recollections of Mary Palmer Tyler, 1775–1866. Edited by Frederick Tupper and Helen Tyler Brown. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Mary Hunt Palmer, the "Grandmother" of this book, married an interesting man—Royall Tyler, author of "The Contrast," a popular play of Washington's time which first brought upon the boards the rustic stage Yankee, and later of two tales, "The Algerine Captive" and "The Yankey in London," which were probably the first, certainly among the first, American works of the imagination to be reprinted in England. Mrs. Tyler saw some historic scenes and was acquainted with a few historic personages. Adamses and Gerrys and others of distinction are numbered among her connections and descendants. But her Recollections rarely cover great events; for the most part they chronicle the courtships, marriages, births, deaths, business enterprises and reverses, journeys, and accidents occurring among a wide circle of relatives and friends. They reflect accurately and interestingly the social atmosphere and the changing manners and customs of the long years lived through by a courageous, kindly, affectionate, useful, and observant old lady.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

FIFTEEN HUNDRED YEARS OF EUROPE. By Julius E. De Vos. The O'Donnell Press, Chicago. $5.

Father De Vos, a Belgian priest, attempts a new way of summarizing history. He would (to quote a eulogy prefaced to the book) "flash on the screen of our brain, after the ultra-modern method of the movies, partial images, panoramas conjuring up essential features and suppressing tiresome and contingent details." The attempt, however gallant, is a failure. To make the attempt with so imperfect a command of the English language was surely bold.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

HOW TO TELL THE FASHIONS FROM THE FOLLIES. By Caroline Duer. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

A series of brief essays, light, slight, and bright, reprinted from "Vogue." A sparkling froth of manner with some solid good sense in the substance underneath.

MISCELLANEOUS

A CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF MODERN ENGLISH. By Ernest Weekley. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

An abridgment of the Etymological Dictionary by the same author, published in 1921. A very convenient and interesting work. The less common words have not been omitted, but the definitions have been made brief.

ARISTOPHANES. With the English Translation of Benjamin Bickley Rogers. (The Loeb Classical Library.) 3 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50 per vol.

An important addition to this excellent collection.

Notes on New Books

PUBLICITY. By Ivy L. Lee. The Industries Publishing Company, New York.

The most famous publicity man in America tells what publicity is and what it is not in a little book of sixty-four pages.

THE MEANING OF DREAMS. By Robert Graves. Greenberg, New York. $2.

Another book upon the much described subject.

TALES YOU WON'T BELIEVE. By Gene Stratton Porter. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $3.

Why does she think we won't believe them? These are essays about wild geese, bluebirds and pigeons, dogs, flowers, and plants. If we can believe publicity men and the writers of dream books, no essays about nature can stump us for a minute.

LEON TROTSKY. By Max Eastman. Greenberg, New York. $2.

Considering that this little book gives Comrade Eastman's views about Comrade Trotsky, it is possible that it might well have borrowed its title from Mrs. Stratton Porter's book, mentioned above.

THE SCIENCE OF FLY FISHING FOR TROUT. By Fred G. Shaw. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $6.

Here at last we get down to science, and in a well-illustrated book Mr. Shaw tells how to make yourself unpopular with trout.

BITS OF CHINA. By Christine I. Tinling. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $1.50.

An official of the W. C. T. U. gives her impressions of travel and life in China.

"MARGERY," THE MEDIUM. By J. Malcolm Bird. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. $4.

A fat book, five hundred pages long, telling all about the medium whom Houdini says he has exposed. So long a book upon

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this subject strikes us as the height of something or other.

PUEBLO POTTERY MAKING. By Carl E. Guthe. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $4.

A well-illustrated book relating all that one needs to know about this picturesque subject.

PSYCHOLOGY FOR CHILD TRAINING. By Arland D. Weeks. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.75.

The title describes it.

PRACTICAL GRAPHIC FIGURES. By E. G. Lutz. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

Gives information, with many illustrations, on how to draw for the fashion magazines and how to draw (if anybody wants to, and many do) for the newspaper comics. The examples of the author's own work indicate an art to perpetuate which we hope we shall never be called upon to lay down our lives.

RECONSTRUCTION. By J. D. Whelpley. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $3.50.

A discussion of the economic conditions of the nations most affected by the World War. It describes conditions up to the first of the present year.

A HOME OF YOUR OWN. By Della Thompson Lutes. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $3.50.

All about building and furnishing the house and living in it afterwards. A practical although sometimes a terribly systematized book, with fine illustrations. The text is printed upon poor paper.

THE FOREIGN STUDENT IN AMERICA. Edited by W. Reginald Wheeler, and others. The Association Press, New York. $1.75.

Describes the present migration of students from one hundred and five countries to American colleges. For use by teachers and religious workers.

SONGS OF THE SOUL. By Mary Alethea Woodward. The Stratford Company, Boston. $1.50.

Poems, frequently devotional.

STRANGER THAN FICTION. By Lewis Browne. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

A brief history of the Jews from the earliest times to the present day.

CONCERNING THE NATURE OF THINGS. By Sir William Bragg. Harper & Brothers, New York. $3.

Chapters upon the atom, the nature of gases and of liquids, and the nature of crystals, for the general reader.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION. By J. Arthur Thomson. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. $2.

Six lectures by the Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. Given before the Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1924 on the Morse Foundation.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION. By John S. Hoyland. The Oxford University Press, New York. $1.50.

PEASANT PIONEERS. By Kenneth D. Miller. The Council of Women for Home Missions, New York.

A description of the Slavic peoples in the United States.

MISTER PITT. By Zona Gale. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

A play by the author of "Miss Lulu Bett."

BOBBED HAIR. By Twenty Authors. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

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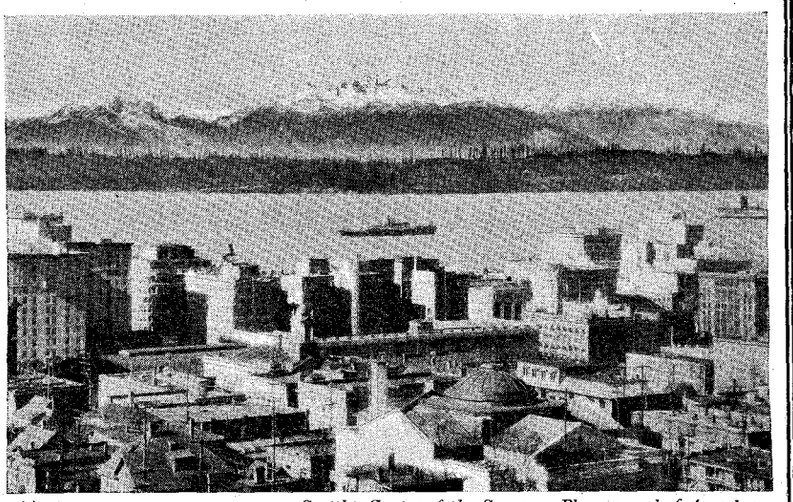
WHAT OF IT? By Ring W. Lardner. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.75.

Sketches by the writer who is esteemed by many readers as the foremost of American humorists.

THE CLUTCH OF THE CORSICAN. By Alfred H. Bill. The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston. $2.

A novel of adventure; the time is during the last years of Napoleon's power.



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Financial Department

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Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

By WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

IN a former article in this department, the main object of which was to distinguish generally between the various organizations and "instrumentalities" created by the Federal Farm Loan Act, there was not the space to discuss in detail the securities of the joint stock land banks or to describe fully the nature of those banks. Our attention has been called to statements in that article which require "additions and corrections," and it is the purpose of the following paragraphs to supply the deficiency in information and to guide readers to a better understanding of the situation.

The relation of the United States Government to the farm loan system should be stated in some detail. When the Federal Land Banks (not the joint stock banks) were started, the Government subscribed to the stock to a very considerable

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extent. The original issue was $9,000,000, and the Government took about $8,890,000. But since that time the combined capital of all the Federal Land Banks has been increased to some $46,000,000, and the Government has progressively sold out its holdings, so that to-day, with somewhat over a million and a half dollars' worth of stock, the Government is distinctly a minority holder. This statement relates to the Federal Land Banks, but it is made here because the impression has gone forth that these banks are better and more stable than the joint stock banks by reason of more or less complete Government control. The fact is that the Government's subscription was a temporary one only.

The controlling ownership of the Federal Land Banks is in the hands of the National farm associations.

A rather strong statement was made recently in a booklet on Federal farm loan securities issued by a leading financial house, to the effect that the action of Congress in authorizing the Treasury to buy Federal Land Bank bonds "was indicative of a concern for the Federal banks which was not shown for the joint stock banks." The explanation of this action by Congress, given us by excellent authority, is that during the war the complaint was made that Federal Land Bank bonds were competing with the sale of Liberties. To avoid this criticism and to promote agriculture for war purposes, Congress specifically gave the Treasury permission to purchase Land Bank bonds. At that time the joint stock banks were just getting under way, and had issued only $300,000 bonds. It would seem, then, that this action by Congress did not show discrimination between the two institutions.

In the case of the Federal Land Bank bond, as well as in the case of the joint stock bond, safety depends, in the last analysis, on the care with which loans are made. The bonds, as we have previously pointed out, are secured by mortgages on farm property. The same regulations apply to both types of bank and the same kind of Federal supervision is exercised over each. "Both the Federal and the joint stock banks," says an authority, "do only one kind of business, that of making loans on first farm mortgages—every loan a secured loan; no loan for more than fifty per cent of the appraised value of the land, the value to be determined by a disinterested appraiser who is a representative of the Government and directly answerable to a bureau of the United States Treasury; each loan to be approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington; the mortgages to be held by the Government

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A $500,000 estate taxed $97,000
A $400,000 estate taxed $152,000
A $100,000 estate taxed $24,300

These are a few actual results of failure to provide against the inheritance taxes now levied by forty-six states. Those estates contained securities which were taxable by many different States, aside from the State of residence and the Federal estate tax.*

How heavily will these taxes fall upon the fortune that your own efforts and sacrifice have built up? Will they come at a time when it is impossible to raise cash to meet them without danger to your entire estate?

There is only one way to find out. Have your security holdings analyzed as soon as possible by a competent legal authority or by a bank or investment house which offers an inheritance tax service. *Delay may be costly.*

The William R. Compton Company considers this an essential part of the service which we give to investors. We recently suggested a rearrangement of security holdings for one of our clients whereby his inheritance taxes will be reduced $34,000. Upon our recommendation, he exchanged certain security holdings which would be heavily taxed in three or more States, for other investments taxable only by the Federal Government and by his State of residence. And his present holdings combine greater safety and a higher net yield than those which he exchanged for them.

**The Federal Estate Tax is levied on estates of $50,000 and upward.*

Kindly write us if you wish to have more detailed information on the extent to which your own estate may suffer through inheritance taxes.

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as trustee, the bonds themselves to be issued only when the Government has been satisfied that the security is ample; and, finally, the bonds themselves to be made in the Engraving Bureau of the United States Treasury, to guard against duplication, forgery, or other fraud."

An element of strength in the joint stock banks which is not to be found in the Federal banks is that the joint stock bank managers are usually stockholders, and are therefore partners in the enterprise, while in the case of the Federal banks the officers have no such personal interest and risk. To many this may not seem important, and, perhaps, in view of the safeguards thrown about the system, it may not be important. But where responsibility is coupled with a stake in the business there is strong incentive to do right and keep right.

There are some features of the Federal Land Banks which appeal to some investors more keenly than those of the joint stock banks. Honest opinions will vary. The joint liability feature of the Federal banks is an unquestioned element of strength. But against this is the fact that the law declares that the bonds of both the joint stock and the Federal banks are "instrumentalities of the Government of the United States." This phrase does not mean, as we have previously pointed out, that they are direct obligations of the Government, as are, for example, Liberty Bonds. In the words of Charles E. Hughes, at the time acting as private counsel for bankers, it means that the bonds "must be regarded as obligations having the support of the good faith and credit of the United States."

In short, the United States, while it does not issue these bonds, and while it does not therefore guarantee them, is so involved in the supervision of their issue, and hence in the character of the security that does guarantee them, that it will undoubtedly go to great lengths, should the need ever arise, to prevent loss to bondholders.

From Inquiring Readers

HAS an ideal investment trust yet been created? We have carefully studied the provisions of several, but cautiously withhold expressing an opinion till we know more about them. One of our readers has favored us with an interesting letter on the subject, from which the following observations on basic principles are quoted:

I can see no reason for the formation of an investment trust unless it be for the purpose of applying sound principles of investment management to a fund in which investors are prop-

Are You An Investor?

During the past year the Financial Editor of The Outlook has helped hundreds of Outlook readers to solve intelligently their particular investment problems. Perhaps you are contemplating a shifting of your present holdings or have fresh funds to invest. In either case we shall be glad to give you specific information on any securities in which you may be interested. A nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service.

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Forming a Company?

If starting a new business or reorganizing one you may find it expedient to organize on the Common Law plan under a Declaration of Trust. The economies and advantages are set forth in "D-19"—a pamphlet mailed free upon request. C. S. DEMAREE, publisher of legal blanks, 708 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

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erly represented in order that such individual investors may have the benefit of such management, and the management should be applied impartially to the whole fund for the equal benefit of all who contribute to that fund. I see no reason why such responsible services of management should be upon a contingent basis. It is a professional service, and should be paid for on a professional basis.

If all who contribute to the fund are to benefit equally and to pay equally for such service, it immediately rules out the British Investment Trust, which issues debentures, preferred stock, and common stocks. If investment management is the purpose of an investment trust, it rules out all such contrivances as bankers' shares, etc., in the case of which no responsibility for management is undertaken. And if the interests of the subscribers are the only interests at stake, there is no reason to leave the door wide open, as is the case with bankers' shares, for promoters to make undisclosed profits at the expense of the subscribers to the shares.

While it is to be assumed that the profits made under this form of organization are within reason, yet there is no assurance of this given in the form of indenture under which they operate, the indenture being an ideal instrument for a group of promoters to wind up a bull campaign lasting, perhaps, five to six months or a year, and unload their accumulated stocks upon a public that is unfamiliar with the mechanism of the stock market and in such units that the calculation of what each stock is worth becomes difficult.

Further provisions of this form of organization require that stocks of different companies be maintained in fixed mathematical proportions. It is obvious that if such a form becomes popular it will be far more difficult to buy some of the stocks than it is to buy others, with the result that exorbitant prices must be paid for some of the stocks if the mathematical ratio is to be maintained. . . .

There is a very great interest in the investment trust, and I hope that responsible members of the financial community will make themselves heard, after having examined and analyzed the trust deeds, personnel, and the method of operation of each new trust as it appears.

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Ten thousand dollars invested three years ago in Nash Motors and United Cast Iron Pipe would total today approximately $75,000.

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ANOTHER type of inquiry received frequently by this department relates to brokerage houses which happen to get the names of Outlook readers on their mailing and calling lists. To investigate such concerns is neither the easiest nor the most pleasant task in the week's business. And necessarily in warning readers against a suspicious house one must be very careful not to make statements which can be made the basis of suit. A sample of such a report, omitting names, is this:

"For about a year he has been dealing in puts and calls. This is a hazardous speculation for the purchaser of a put or call, as the Street only indorses such privileges when they are made by a member of the Stock Exchange. If the puts and calls are made by non-members, they are not worth the paper they are written on, and this is the kind of paper —— handles.

"We cannot find that —— has any standing, and not long ago the Exchange removed the tickers from his office upon the discovery of irregularities."

A RECENT article about wills in this department excited quite a number of inquiries. We wish our readers to understand that it is always risky to apply what they "read in the paper"—even if the paper is The Outlook—about matters of this kind. It would be impossible to write a short article about wills and probate law which would cover every State in the Union. Ours covered only

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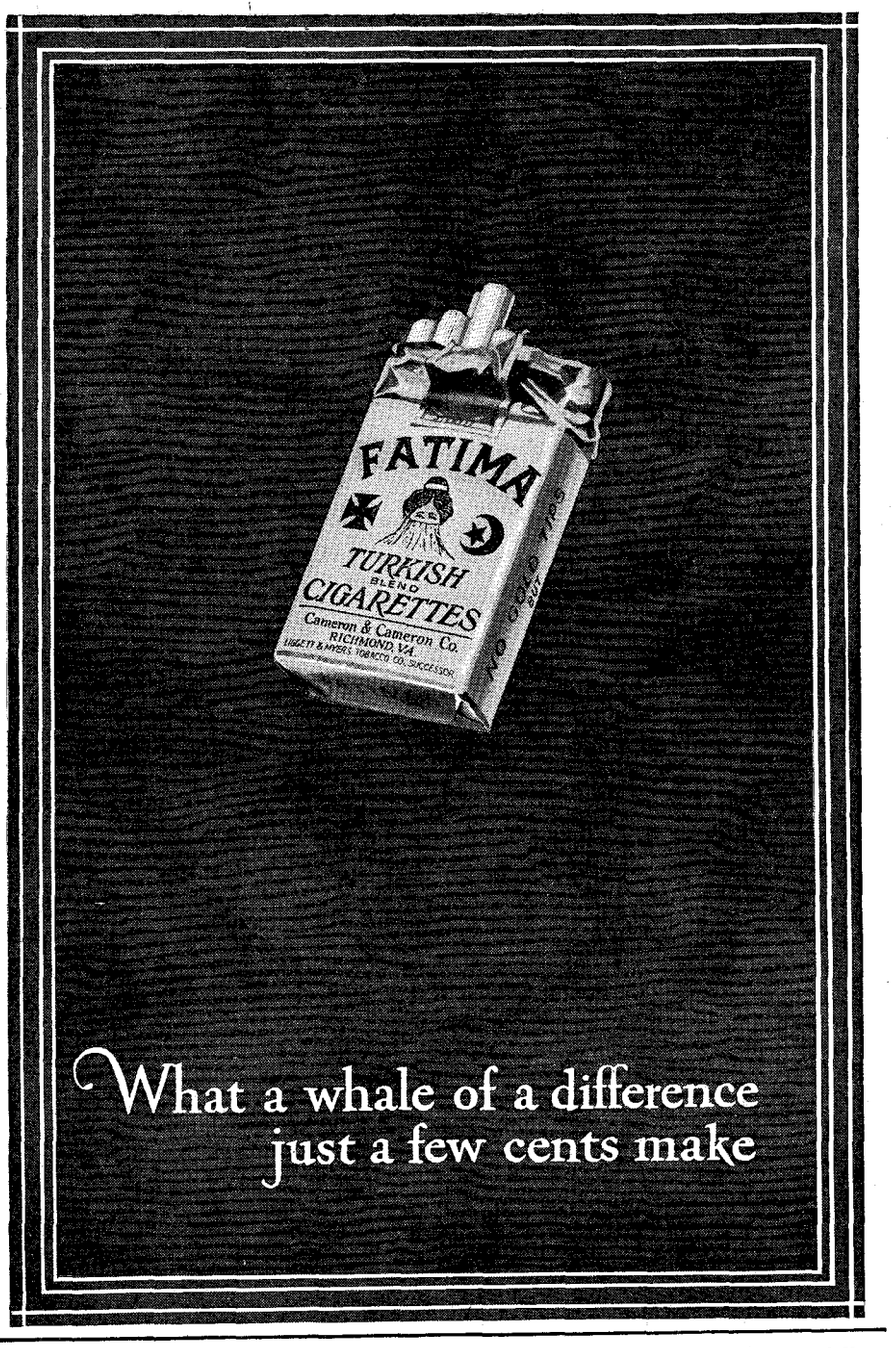

Massachusetts. A friend in the West was apparently disturbed by the statement in it that there must be three witnesses to a will. This is true in only a handful of States, of which Massachusetts is one. New York and the majority require only two. When making a will, consult a lawyer. Don't try to guess at it yourself.

WHEN the news of the St. Paul receivership came out, some holders of its securities hastened to sell. Among them was a gentleman one-quarter of whose fortune was invested in two or three classes of St. Paul bonds. Was he wise to "unload" on the crest of the first break? His bonds were first-mortgage bonds in every instance. Apparently no interest will be paid for some little time, but it is not apparent what will happen to these obligations. We cannot say what would be the best course to follow in a situation of this kind, but we can say that it is not the part of conservatism to have twenty-five per cent of your entire capital in any one property.

ONCE more we wish to call attention to the fact that this department offers to investigate "standard investment securities" on request, and to "give inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation." A small percentage of inquiries relate to more or less out-of-the-way investments and firms. Wishing to be of service, we try to secure facts, and can only do this by corresponding with reliable points of contact in different parts of the country. Which takes time, and which leads an occasional reader to tell us very frankly that he doesn't think much of us.

He who tries to serve often draws criticism on his head. Unless information is readily available to our fairly large resources, we shall have to decline to go beyond the field of standard investment securities.

A READER in Minnesota has asked for information about the 7 per cent bonds, due in 1939, of the Grand Rapids Railway Company. We answered: "The Grand Rapids 7s is a new, and hence an 'unseasoned,' issue. A municipal street railway system such as this is usually a good-paying property and its bonds are a reasonably safe investment." There are some marked exceptions to this rule.

By the Way

A SUBSCRIBER has sent us the following bit which she copied from the early Connecticut Probate Records as evidence of how things were done before we had a Constitution to amend:

Estate of David Porter of London, Eng. Inventory £20–4*s*.

Dec. 5 1676. Adms. to Mrs Abigail Olcott to pay just debts and hold the remainder untill his Mother or Brother shall order the disposal of it, they being the next of kin.

He came to death by drowning it appears. As by a pint of Liquor to those who dived for him. By a quart to those who brought him home. By two quarts of wine and a gallon of Syder to the Jury of Inquest. By 8 gallons of wine and 3 quarts for his funeral. By a Barril of Syder ditto.

To speak of limericks, here is one about a distinguished member of the Faculty of Columbia University, written by his distinguished colleague, Brander Matthews. Incidentally it tells us how to pronounce the name Pupin, which some of us may have rhymed to "kin."

Michael Ivorsky Pupin,
Is the handsomest man I have seen;
His face has no freckles;
But his pocket has shekels—
The result of the brain in his bean.

From the "Penn Punch Bowl:"

Dot—"Is it true that you proposed to Alice and were rejected?"

Ted—"Not exactly rejected. She said that when she felt like making a fool of herself she'd let me know."

Arthur Guiterman in "Life:"

My toast is buttered on both sides;
For oh! my Cat and Pup,
Whichever way it floorward slides,
The buttered side is up!

Answer to riddle in the April 1 issue: Nothing.

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INCLUDING

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In the heart of Scotland stands Gleneagles Hotel — a palace worthy of Scotland and Scotland's guests.

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Literature and advice from John Fairman, L M S Agent, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, or from any office of Thos. Cook & Son.

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

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The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to

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Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5-6 in cities and popular resorts, $4-5 in the country

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Unusually interesting, escorted Tours, all expenses included, **$685** and upward.
Independent Tours Everywhere
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Europe and Mediterranean 27th year
Twelve countries and their capitals
Select tour—June 27 to Sept. 7—Naples to Edinburgh (including Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Monte Carlo)—$945; also with Africa (Tunis, Carthage), Sicily—$995. Other tours.
Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md.

MINISTERS, PROFESSORS, TEACHERS
Do you wish to earn a trip to Europe by organizing a party of five? Tours $675 to $2,000.
BABCOCK'S TOURS, Inc.
Established 1900
136 Prospect St., East Orange, N.J.

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JUNE—SEPTEMBER

Sail from New York by one-cabin steamers. Include British Isles, France, Switzerland, and Italy. Party membership limited to 12 persons. Write now for information.

Also: Attractive French-Spanish Tour

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street Newton, Mass.

GO TO

EUROPE

WITH

DR. F. W. BOATWRIGHT

President of the University of Richmond, Va. Sailing July 4. **Educational Tour,** visiting Scotland, England, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Italy. **$555 to $795.**

Write today for Itinerary.

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
care of Wicker Tours
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

EUROPE 1925

Shakespeare Country, Dutch Canals, Frenchbattlefields, Alpine mountain tops, Swiss and Italian Lakes, the Rhine—Art, History, Literature—comfortable travel, moderate prices, wonderful sightseeing programs with best guides. **Our new booklet is ready.**
TEMPLE TOURS
441-A Park Square Bldg. Boston

MOTOR TOURS ENGLAND AND EUROPE

Titled and university men and women take small parties open or closed cars any part. Tours specially arranged from 10*d*. per mile per person to include car, hotel, and all other expenses.

Write MAJOR W. T. BLAKE, Limpsfield, Surrey, England

EUROPEAN MOTOR TOUR

Party of 5 with experienced chaperon, motorist, linguist, familiar with Europe, northern Africa, Egypt. Sailing June. Inclusive terms for 2, 3, 5 months. Full particulars on application. References (also required) to former patrons. Address 3,429, Outlook.

EUROPE [Study Travel] 1925
Small parties. Low rates. Select service. Popular Summer Tours, $695—$890.
French and Spanish Study Tours, $530 & $695.
STRATFORD TOURS, 452 Fifth Ave., New York

WANTED: Organizers, Conductors, Chaperons
CO-OPERATIVE TOUR EUROPE—30% lower in price—all expense $290. Entire party limited 400. Earn your trip assisting us.
Student Internationale Tours, Back Bay 14, Boston, Mass.

Hotels and Resorts

Pennsylvania

Spring Holidays at

BYNDEN WOOD

For rest or recreation

A MANSION on a mountain top, where the atmosphere and comfort of a richly appointed residence are combined with the service of a modern club; attractive cottages close by; delicious, fresh things from the farm and dairy.

Golf privileges at adjoining course; tennis; riding and walking through woodsy trails. 112 acres on top of Old South Mountain, 1,500 feet elevation, overlooking both Lancaster and Lebanon Valleys. A delightful week-end motor trip. Write for folder to

BYNDEN WOOD
Wernersville, Penna.
135 miles by motor from New York City

Maine

YORK CAMPS LOON LAKE, MAINE. J. LEWIS YORK, Prop. Famous Rangeley region, heart of mountains facing lake. Log cabins, baths, open fires, central dining-room. Garage, golf near by, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk. Booklet.

Spruce Point Camp Mount Vernon, Me.
Separate Cabins. Central Dining Hall
Webster Chester, Prop., Waterville, Me.

NEWAGEN INN AND COTTAGES
Newagen, Maine
Matchless location, combining spruce forests, cliffs, and the sea. Tempered ocean swimming pool. Hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent cuisine. Very attractive accommodations. State roads. Sports. Cottages. Log Cabins. Inland Annex. No Hay Fever. Open June 20. Write for illustrated booklet. *Address until June 1*
Joshua L. Brooks, Springfield, Mass.

THE BEECHES, PARIS HILL, MAINE. For delicate, convalescent, or elderly ladies. Beautiful view. Large, comfortable rooms, bountiful home table. Near-by country club. Massage and electricity if desired. Nurse and resident physician. Opens June 1. Address until May 15 Blanche Dennes, M.D., Station B, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

If you like to step off the beaten route of travel, spend your summer at

THE BREAKERS
Vinalhaven, Maine
a farmhouse on the open ocean. Apply to Miss LOUISE SPILMAN, The Breakers, Vinalhaven, Maine

Massachusetts

CAMP MORSE on Goose Pond
LEE, MASS., in Berkshire Mts.
For adults only. Airy cabins and abundance of home-cooked food. Water sports. Address Miss May Morse, 203 West 103d St., N. Y. City.

Rock Ridge Hall, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Fine location. Running water in bedrooms. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Our table a specialty. $15-$25 a week.

SEND a 2c. stamp to The Hotel Bancroft, Worcester, Mass., Dept. O, and receive an itinerary of the most desirable historical points of interest in New England.

New York

HURRICANE LODGE and Cottages
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 feet. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Swimming pool. Golf links; mile course 9 well-kept greens. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Separate suites and single rooms. Open from June 10 to Oct. 1. For further information address until May 1 K. BELKNAP, 776 James St., Syracuse, N. Y. After that date, Hurricane Lodge, Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

"Roads End" On Lake Sacandaga
"Where the Trails Begin" Adirondacks
A camp for the lovers of the out-of-doors. Refined surroundings. Good table. Large living-hall. Cottages and tents for sleeping. Boats and canoes. Black bass fishing. Hikes into the woods. Nights around the camp-fire. Everything comfortable and homelike. CHAS. T. MEYER, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

Adirondacks Interbrook Lodge and cottages, Keene Valley, N. Y. "Best moderate-price hotel in mts." Located in spruces and pines. 1,500 ft. elevation. 400-acre farm in connection. State certified Jersey herd. Rates $18 to $20 per week. Illustrated booklet. M. E. LUCK, Prop.

ADIRONDACKS, The CRATER CLUB, Essex-on-Lake-Champlain. Cottages with central club house where meals are served. References required. For circular or information address JOHN B. BURNHAM, 233 Broadway, New York City.

Keene Valley Inn, Keene Valley, N. Y.
Adirondack Mts. Rates $18 to $30 per week. 75 rooms. Fresh vegetables, own garden. Tennis, dancing, golf course two miles. Special rates for Sept. W. W. BLOCK, Prop.

"INTERPINES"
Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

New York City

Hotel Le Marquis
12 East 31st Street
New York

Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Rates with Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. KNOTT Management.

HOTEL CLENDENING
202 West 103d Street

Dignified economy for particular people. Convenient location within 10 minutes of Times Square. Comfortable rooms and suites and exceptional cuisine.
Write for Booklet O and Map of New York

Hotel Judson 53 Washington Sq., New York City
Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

Brick Church Neighborhood House
Vacancies during the summer months. Rates $16 to $20 per room, weekly, including two meals daily, three meals Sundays. Apply to Miss GRACE PRANKARD, 28 West 37th St., New York City.

For other Hotel and Resort advertisements see page 632

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Special Real Estate Announcements

The issue of May 20 will also contain a Special Real Estate Section particularly adapted for announcements for the Sale or Rental of Property

Farms

Hilltops, lake shores, ocean fronts, Maine to Florida. Big new illustrated catalog of 1,000 properties. Free.

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY
906FG Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.
108LS No. Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla.

CAPE COD, LAKE SUNAPEE LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
100 cottages to rent. Booklet postpaid.
THE CHAPIN AGENCY, Boston 1

Canada

ARROW LAKES
British Columbia

Ideal camp site with over 1,000 feet frontage on Lower Arrow Lake, and daily service by Canadian Pacific steamers. 15 acres, free from rock and capable of cultivation, adjoining Government road. Will sell all or half. Price $1,000. For further particulars address **BOX 22, NELSON, B. C.**

Colorado

Estes Park, Col. For Rent Season of 1925, in Rocky Mountain National Park, overlooking main range of Continental Divide, 5-room summer home, completely furnished, $350. Address Mrs. A. Forbes, 1325 Detroit St., Denver, Col.

Connecticut

For Sale Gladwin's Eddy, located on east bank of picturesque Connecticut River, ¼ mile from steamboat landing, bridge, and trains, 12 miles from L. I. Sound. River frontage 250 feet. Old shade, young fruit trees. Beautiful view. House in excellent condition. F. E. G., 3,573, Outlook.

FOR SALE
At Mouth of Thames River Opposite New London, Conn.

Sixty-two acres, Colonial house, eighteen rooms, three baths, garage, farmer's house and barns. Suitable for summer home, an inn, or private school. Three hours from New York. Half mile from large summer hotel, bathing beach, and golf links. Address P. O. Box 252, Groton, Conn.

FOR RENT
Cottages in beautiful BERKSHIRE village and on lakes
Bell and Wagner, Lakeville, Conn.

LITCHFIELD HILLS Attractively furnished, 8 rooms, bath, 6 ft. fireplace, garage, telephone, 25 acres woodland, 1,000 ft. elevation, brooks. $400 season. 3,629, Outlook.

Connecticut Residential Property on L. I. Sound, at Madison, for summer rental. All year homes for sale. Modern houses, well furnished; electric lighting; water. Rentals, $800 to $2,000. Purchase price, $10,000 to $25,000. Request detailed descriptions. J. MYRON HULL, Madison, Conn.

FOR RENT
For the Summer

Big, comfortable cottages, furnished, unfurnished, **on beautiful New England hilltop, in picturesque old Windham County, Conn.** Wholesome surroundings, pure air, lovely view. Delightful country for motoring. Terms reasonable. *Write for particulars.*

P. O. Box 66, Putnam, Conn.

For Sale—In CENTRAL CONNECTICUT
Modern Colonial house in good condition. Spacious, modern conveniences, attractive grounds, charming view, delightful neighborhood. Suitable for a home or sanitarium. For further information apply to Mrs. J. B. SMITH, Hotel Hemenway, Boston, Mass.

TO RENT FROM JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 15, new 5-room bungalow. Large living-room, fireplace, sleeping-porch, artesian well, and bathroom. **3-acre estate,** well wooded, on a hill. R. F. D. route. Quiet Conn. village. $300 for season. For particulars and photographs write 3,663, Outlook.

Florida

FLORIDA'S WESTERN COAST
abounds with splendid opportunities

I offer gulf frontage, lake frontage; acreage, large and small; orange groves and homes; city properties. Now is the best time to see FLORIDA. Write for full information.
George H. Skermer, Tampa, Fla.

Maine

GEORGE L. STEBBINS
753 Fifth Ave., New York
Telephone Plaza 8903
Mount Desert Island Exclusively
Bar Harbor—Seal Harbor—Northeast Harbor
Maps and full information
Address after May 15, Seal Harbor, Me.

FOR SALE
FINE ESTATE SITUATED IN PICTURESQUE MAINE VILLAGE

On navigable river, near but not on seacoast, close to main line of railroad, good automobile roads. Would make a beautiful, restful summer place; could be operated as a farm or combination of both. Fine house, 2 barns, and other buildings. For complete information write W. S. NEWELL, owner, Bath, Me.

FORTUNES ROCKS, Biddeford, Me. Two shore cottages **for rent,** furnished most attractively for modern housekeeping; 8 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, electricity, water. Also small furnished camp for 3 persons. Miss Esther W. Smith, Andover, Mass.

SPEND AN
IDEAL VACATION
in your own log cabin home at SPRUCEWOLD Boothbay Harbor on the Coast of Maine. Quiet, relaxation, recreation—golf, boating, and fishing. Here you can enjoy "ALL THE PLEASURES OF PRIMITIVE LIVING WITH NONE OF THE PENALTIES."

THE ROGER C. RICE CO., Inc.
Pennsylvania Bldg., 225 West 34th St., New York City

Boothbay Harbor, Me. Small bungalow and camping de luxe cabins for rent, furnished for housekeeping; town water; beautifully situated; woods, water, seclusion. Photos. E. O. Grover, 270 Elm St., Oberlin, O.

Boothbay Harbor, Me. For sale or rent, farm with 10-room house, very desirable location; large water front. Also cottages to let. Write M. A. PERKINS, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

For Sale or Rent Summer cottage on Maine Coast. 4 miles from Boothbay Harbor. 6 bedrooms, set bowls in 3 bedrooms; bathroom, fresh and salt water in 3 rooms; piazza, plenty shade, ideal location. Low sale price. F. P. H., 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAMDEN, MAINE
Send for our illustrated catalog descriptive of Camden. **Cottages** to rent or for sale.
GEO. E. ALLEN, Real Estate, CAMDEN, ME.

Camden, Me. For Rent. Fully furnished, attractive seashore cottages. Choice locations now available. $500 to $1,000. Photos, plans, etc. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

For Rent, Furnished or For Sale

"Lady Cove House"
Falmouth Foreside
on Casco Bay,
(near Portland)
Maine

Modern. Designed by A. W. Longfellow. 11 bedrooms, 4 baths, garage, stable. Season $1,200.

GEORGE WOODWARD
North American Building
Philadelphia

Maine

FOR RENT Peaks Island, Casco Bay, Me. Fully furnished, attractive 7-room cottage. Quiet neighborhood. Harbor view. 100 feet from shore. Gas and bath. Automobile transportation to mainland easy. $250 season, $100 per month. Apply to R. M. SMITH, 329 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.

Castine, Me. New, furnished, 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, open fire, garage. Site of British Battery, 1779. Beautiful location, 2 minutes to golf links and bathing. Terms reasonable. B. B. STOVER.

FOR RENT, CHRISTMAS COVE, ME. $375. 10-room summer cottage, facing ocean. Electric lights, hot and cold water. For information address Mrs. P. R. COLWELL, The Knox School, Cooperstown, New York.

Bring Your Family to Maine
Cottage To Let and Summer Boarders Wanted
Mrs. ANNIE M. SPURLING, Cranberry Isles, Me.

Herrick's, Maine Bungalow to rent by month or season. Furnished. 7 rooms, bath, open fire. Overlooking Eggmoggin Beach. Photos. Miss E. F. PACKER, 24 Girard Ave., Hartford, Conn.

Rent for Summer at Kennebunkport 10 rooms, and large bathroom, fully furnished, near river and ocean. $500 for season. 3,369, Outlook.

COTTAGE FOR SALE
MacMahan Island, Me.
on the seacoast, between Bath and Boothbay Harbor

2 acres, wooded, 500 feet shore front, splendid modern dwelling with large covered piazza overlooking ocean. 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot and cold salt water, stone fireplaces. Furnished. **HOWE & DAVIS, Orange, N. J.**

FOR RENT or SALE
Furnished cottage on outskirts of village. 25 acres, on river. Near lakes, mountains, fishing. E. P. MOORE, North Anson, Me.

OGUNQUIT, ME.
FOR RENT
Summer cottages, ideally located
All modern conveniences for housekeeping.
E. S. WARE, 1801 K St., Washington, D. C.

Old Orchard Beach, Me. Consult us about a nicely furnished summer home at the seashore. **Harmon Realty Co., Old Orchard, Me.**

Pemaquid Harbor, Me. To let, 6-room bungalow facing the ocean. Fireplace, bathroom. Mrs. J. B. FIELDING, 10 Wade St., Brighton, Mass.

Pemaquid Harbor, Maine Coast. To let, small furnished cottage; also large cottage. EVA WHITEHOUSE, 149 West Tremont Ave., Apt. 5K, N. Y. City. Tel. Sedgwick, 9216

ROADSIDE INN 100 miles Boston. Midst mountains and lakes. 1,000 ft. lake frontage. 85 a., heavily wooded. Vineciad house, barns, etc.
MAINE LAKES & COAST CO., Portland, Maine

Seashore Cottage Rent for season 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; fully furnished. S. W. LITTELL, 138 S. Main St., Rockland, Me.

FOR RENT, Season 1925
Furnished cottage, built 1922. 7 rooms, 2 baths, piazza, fireplace, electricity, telephone, hot and cold water, single beds. House thoroughly screened. For full particulars address A. J. RICHARDSON, Southwest Harbor, Me.

WALDOBORO, ME.
FOR SALE

Valuable farm, 100 acres. 5 minutes' walk to R. R. station. Through trains to Boston and New York, also automobile trunk line. Fresh and salt water. Famous for summer home. Modern house, 14 rooms. Cottage for helper. Barn 36 x 72 and other buildings. Fine location in town of business activities and scenic beauty. *Write for further information to* **H. M. Daggett, Waldoboro, Me.**

Maine

To Be Let
WINGFIELD

10 acres, on **YORK RIVER, MAINE,** near country club. 8 minutes' drive from York Harbor. Completely furnished. 7 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath. Garage and man's room. Gardens. View. Address **SYMINGTON HOUSE, Princeton, N. J.**

For Sale
NICE HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS

In best of repair, on State road from Portland to Poland Springs. Well adapted for small hotel or tea room, located in one of Maine's prettiest villages. Has water supply of its own, heat, fireplace, electric lights, bath, sun parlor, 2 acres of land. Apply to CHARLES L. DOW, 58 Irving St., Woodfords Station, Me.

TO RENT
FOR A TERM OF YEARS

A beautiful grove, desirable acreage, on the shore of one of Maine's prettiest lakes. **A splendid location for a boys' or girls' camp.** Apply to CHARLES L. DOW, 58 Irving St., Woodfords Station, Me.

Massachusetts

FOR RENT, May 1 to October 1
A furnished cottage, with or without a housekeeper, in quiet, beautiful surroundings. Good for rest, reading, and writing. Address Miss R. B. DICKINSON, Byways, Amherst, Mass.

In the BERKSHIRE HILLS
Farms, Estates, Summer Rentals
Wheeler & Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS
Furnished Homes for Summer Rental
$300 to $3,000 for the Season
R. C. ROBERTSON, Pittsfield, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS

Country homes and farms. Write today for new circular. Several unusual bargains to settle estates. J. M. RAIDY, 51 North St., Kresge Kinnell Bldg., Pittsfield, Mass.

For Rent, in Berkshires near lake, furnished or unfurnished cottage, modern improvements. 6 bedrooms, living-rooms, bath, porch. 3,595, Outlook.

BUZZARDS BAY
Between Wareham and Marion

For rent, house of 10 rooms located among trees on the shore. Finished throughout in hardwood. Thoroughly furnished, including piano. Also double garage. Acre land. O. F. KIDDER, 58 Chardon St., Boston, Mass.

Cambridge, Mass.

In the most desirable neighborhood, half-way between the Longfellow House and Harvard College, a pleasant, modern, convenient house to let for the summer or longer. New bathroom, paint, and electric wiring. 4 master's and 2 maids' bedrooms. Piano and handsome furniture included. This is an unusual opportunity. 3,259, Outlook.

Cape Cod BALLSTON BEACH TRURO
Ocean-front Furnished bungalows. Charming beach and river view. **Month** or **Season.** S. O. BALL, TRURO, MASS.

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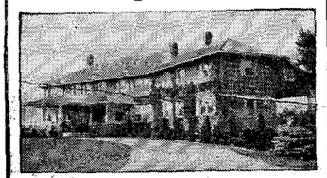
Real Estate

Massachusetts

The Best Buy on Cape Cod



Facing the Third Finest Beach in the World

For Sale or Lease Furnished

Particulars on Request with other desirable offerings.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
10 State St., Boston, Mass.

CAPE COD Longnook Beach Old Truro
Furnished cottages, 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath. Screened porches, fireplaces, fine ocean views and bathing. Season, $225 to $375. L. C. GREENLEAF, Owner, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

Cape Cod TRURO, MASS.
Bungalows for rent, among dunes, near ocean. $200–$500 season.
Herbert Lloyd, Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.

QUAINT CAPE COD
Desirable cottages for sale and rent. Reasonable prices. Good locations. Conveniences.
H. M. BROWN. West Harwich, Mass.

Cape Cod Homes for Summer and All Year
Along the water and inland. Many bargains described in Folder mailed free.
G. M. BUSH, Harwichport, Mass.

OLD MILL FARM
HARVARD, MASS.
Country Home in Northern Worcester County
25 acres arable land, meadow brook and mill pond. Continuous water supply. Bathing. Water power available. House partly wired for electricity. House 12 rooms, all but 2 hardwood floors; 3 fireplaces, bathroom, plumbing, complete hot-water heating system. Barn with tie-up for 3 cows; sheds, henhouses, duckhouse, garage, and icehouse. Fruit trees, good pasturage with unfailing water. Asparagus bed ¾ acre. Picturesque and attractive location. 2 miles from Ayer, B. & M. R. R. Express service Boston, New York, Western, White Mountain and Maine points. Also through State roads to same. Title insured.
Address 3,537, Outlook.

106-ACRE FARM, LANESBORO, MASS., in the beautiful Berkshires. Magnificent views of hills and lakes. House, barns, and land in first-class condition. Henry S. Nourse, Tower Road, Dalton, Mass.

Lenox, Mass. Farm for sale. Trout brook, woods, meadow, water power, view. E. G. BRIDGHAM, 50 Noblehurst Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.

At Manomet, Plymouth, Mass.
Furnished New Cottage
Exceptionally fine in all its appointments; hot and cold water, electric lights, open fireplace, broad piazzas, fine view of ocean and the hills, excellent neighbors. Terms moderate.
Wm. H. Hawley, Room 148, State House, Boston

New England Home
In Northampton, Mass. Large well-built house, excellent location, suitable for a family or group of friends. Short walk to Smith College. Address 3,535, Outlook.

ROCKPORT, Mass.
Bathing—Golf—Riding
Cottages to let and for sale at Lands End, Marmion Way, Headlands, Bearskin Neck, Village, Pigeon Cove. Miss H. L. THURSTON, 20 Pleasant St., Tel. 80, Rockport.

FOR RENT—Furnished Cottage
At South Wellfleet, Mass.
"Cape Cod House," more than 100 years old, but in good repair. 8 rooms and bath. Garage. Fireplaces. Screened. Short drive to bathing beaches. June 15 to September 15, $250.
ALBERT L. AREY, ROSLYN, N. Y.

Michigan

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Keene Valley, N. Y.
Cottages for sale or to rent for 1925
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IDEAL SUMMER CAMP, consisting of main camp, cabin, power house, dock
FIRST LAKE
Main camp has 3 bedrooms, 1 with private toilet; large living-room, stone fireplace; bath; kitchen; large porches. Cabin, built for winter use, has 2 built-in berths, cook stove, large stone fireplace, porch, etc. Power house contains Delco system. Both camp and cabin electric lighted. Water from deep well, automatic electric pump. 600 feet water-front. Built by present owner under his supervision. Will sell at sacrifice whole, or main camp only. Splendid summer home, with good train service to New York. Inspection any time. OWNER, P. O. Box 248, Manhasset, L. I.

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Furnished, 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold running water, electric lights, porches, garage, shade. Central for touring. Jersey milk, fresh vegetables, ice. $275 for season. Smaller cottage, $200. A. WARD, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.

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On Auger Lake near Ausable Chasm
Screened porches, five rooms. Boats, ice, and garage free. Excellent fishing. Camps and camp sites with lake frontage for sale.
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Cragsmoor, N. Y., for rent Well-equipped cottage in mountains 100 miles from New York. Large veranda, attractive view. Living-room with fireplace. 6 bedrooms, bath, sleeping-porch. Kitchen with oil stove and water-heater. Ample water supply. Gasoline engine. Mrs. L. von Eltz, 240 Waverly Pl., New York.

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For Sale or Rent in Fishkill
Well-arranged, centrally located 9-room house. Heat, electricity, unlimited water supply. Large piazza commanding superb views, sleeping-porch, 1-car garage. Fine old shade trees and lawn. Perfect location for physician. $6,500 and $2,000 on mortgage, or would lease to responsible tenant. 3,541, Outlook.

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Delightful summer home for rent near the Ausable Club. 12 acres of ground, including well-kept lawns, flower and vegetable gardens. Large main house, 9 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 sleeping-porches, separate laundry with bedroom and bath. Large study in the woods and camp by river. Barn garage accommodating 2 cars. Exceptionally desirable location. Rental $1,800 for summer, including services of a man. 3,571, Outlook.

New York

ESSEX on LAKE CHAMPLAIN, Overlooking scenic portion, desirable, well-located (12-room) country home for sale; all improvements, electricity; fine grounds; good bathing and fishing. Comfortable summer or winter. Would rent furnished. Especially delightful during summer months.
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Three Furnished Camps to rent for summer, near Hulett's Landing
Peter Pan—Rustic style, 9 rooms, 3 sleeping-porches, bath, toilets, running water, electric lights, open fireplaces. Dock for motor boat, swimming beach, tennis court.
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Four furnished cottages for rent. Large rooms, electricity, baths, open fireplaces. Near hotel and four golf courses and Saratoga races. Apply to Mrs. John McWilliams Berry, 35 Elk St., Albany, N. Y.

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STONY BROOK; all-year home, 12 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat; 2-car garage with chauffeur's quarters; acre land; bargain at $18,000.
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MILLER'S PLACE; 88 acres; on North Country Road; 1,500 feet shore front Long Island Sound; a big buy at $400 per acre.
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Large airy house with five rooms main floor, eight bedrooms upstairs, with water and bath, electric light, telephone, and garage *for two cars. On St. Lawrence River.* Fine fishing and good bathing. Nothing but high-class people in small village. Inquire from BERT. S. CRAPSER, Waddington, N. Y.

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FOR SALE, JAMESTOWN, R. I.
Near water. 9-room furnished cottage. Cellar, bath, electricity, garage. 3,157, Outlook.

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Nicely furnished cottage, near golf course, for June and July. Five sleeping-rooms, sleeping-*porch, two baths,* and garage. 3,381, Outlook.

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Running hot and cold water. Garage. Table supplies brought daily. 10 minutes from ferry to Essex, N. Y. $400 season. 3,451, Outlook.

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Six and seven room furnished cottages in the quiet of the beautiful Vermont mountains. Baths, hot and cold water, open fireplaces, and garages. $225 and $300 for the season.
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For rent for summer months, located directly on large trout pond, 1,000 ft. elevation, **12 miles from RUTLAND, VT.,** completely furnished. Large living-room with fireplace, kitchen, 2 bedrooms and screened porches. Spring water, ice, wood, rowboat, electricity and garage furnished. Address Owner, FRANK C. DUNN, Rutland, Vt.

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Vermont Farm, For Sale, Cheap Good Champlain Valley land, 10 miles from Lake. Gateway to Bristol Notch, in Green Mountains. Superb Adirondack sunsets. Address M. A. WELD, 1508 North Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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For Rent 2 furnished summer cottages on **Plum Lake,** Vilas Co., Wisconsin. $350 the season, including boat. For particulars address 3,631, Outlook.

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WANTED TO RENT, with prospect of buying, a small farm, suitable for summer residence, in New York, Connecticut, or Massachusetts, near water, within 150 miles New York City. Communicate 3,645, Outlook.

WANT to RENT A SMALL HOTEL, TEA ROOM, or ROAD HOUSE FOR SUMMER. References. Address Business, 3,661, Outlook.

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Sublet for summer 2-room apartment, kitchen, 45 minutes from Columbia University. Sunny, attractively furnished, facing Van Cortlandt Park. Suitable for two. Rent $60. 3,581, Outlook.

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CATERING housekeeper, experienced, excellent credentials, wants position in club or private boarding school. 5,931, Outlook.

CHAPERON or companion by lady touring Europe. EXPERIENCED. Will pay own expenses. References. Address 5,929, Outlook.

COLLEGE professor wishes vacation employment, June to September. *Summer school, private instruction, or similar occupation.* Care 5,907, Outlook.

COMPANION to lady—Capable, refined, useful. Highest references. 5,940, Outlook.

CULTIVATED Southern girl, with knowledge of French, desires position as companion to lady traveling abroad. References exchanged. 5,910, Outlook.

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EDUCATED woman, 38, normal school graduate, knowledge of foreign languages, experienced nurse and governess, traveled in Europe and Asia, wants position for the summer months. Address Box 115, Shumston, W. Va.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper desires position with business or *elderly people who have* no objection to refined boy, school age. Capable of taking full charge. 5,947, Outlook.

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FRENCH GOVERNESS or COMPANION, experienced teacher, seeks position. References. 5,881, Outlook.

LADY wishes position as housemother in school or as mother's helper. 5,941, Outlook.

LADY wishes position as housemother. Experience and good references. 5,937, Outlook.

LADY wishes position as managing housekeeper for bachelor, or in a motherless home. References exchanged. 5,933, Outlook.

LADY wishes to travel, abroad or in this country. Free June 15. Excellent references. 5,936, Outlook.

MINISTER'S son, college graduate this June, desires summer position as tutor, companion, guardian. 5,928, Outlook.

MOUNT Holyoke graduate, 30, wishes summer position. Amanuensis, clerical, or reference work for professor or author. Special interests, *English and Old Testament literature.* 5,942, Outlook.

POSITION wanted to travel with congenal, *woman of refinement. Eight months'* experience in Europe. References exchangedi Statement of terms desired. Address 5,935-Outlook.

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SUCCESSFUL English lady tutor, London *Univ., French (Paris), piano (Leschetizky),* athletic, would undertake chaperonage or teaching. Best school and private experience. Highest English and American references. 5,919, Outlook.

TUTOR—Columbia Law School student, graduate of Dartmouth, would like a position as private tutor or traveling companion during the summer months. Address Box 363, International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York City.

WOMAN of refinement, cheerful and adaptable, 35, formerly graduate nurse and wife of physician, will travel as companion. Highest references. 5,944, Outlook.

YOUNG AMERICAN MAN of good family wishes position for summer as traveling companion, secretary; work of any kind on yacht, country place. Speaks French, has initiative, is executive and efficient. Exceptional references. 5,921, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, 26, desires secretarial position, preferably with professional man or woman. Institutional and banking experience. Best references. 5,890, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In *Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York.* Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

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